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NEW BRUNSWICK:

(CANADA)

ITS RESOURCES, PROGRESS AND ADVANTAGES,

BY

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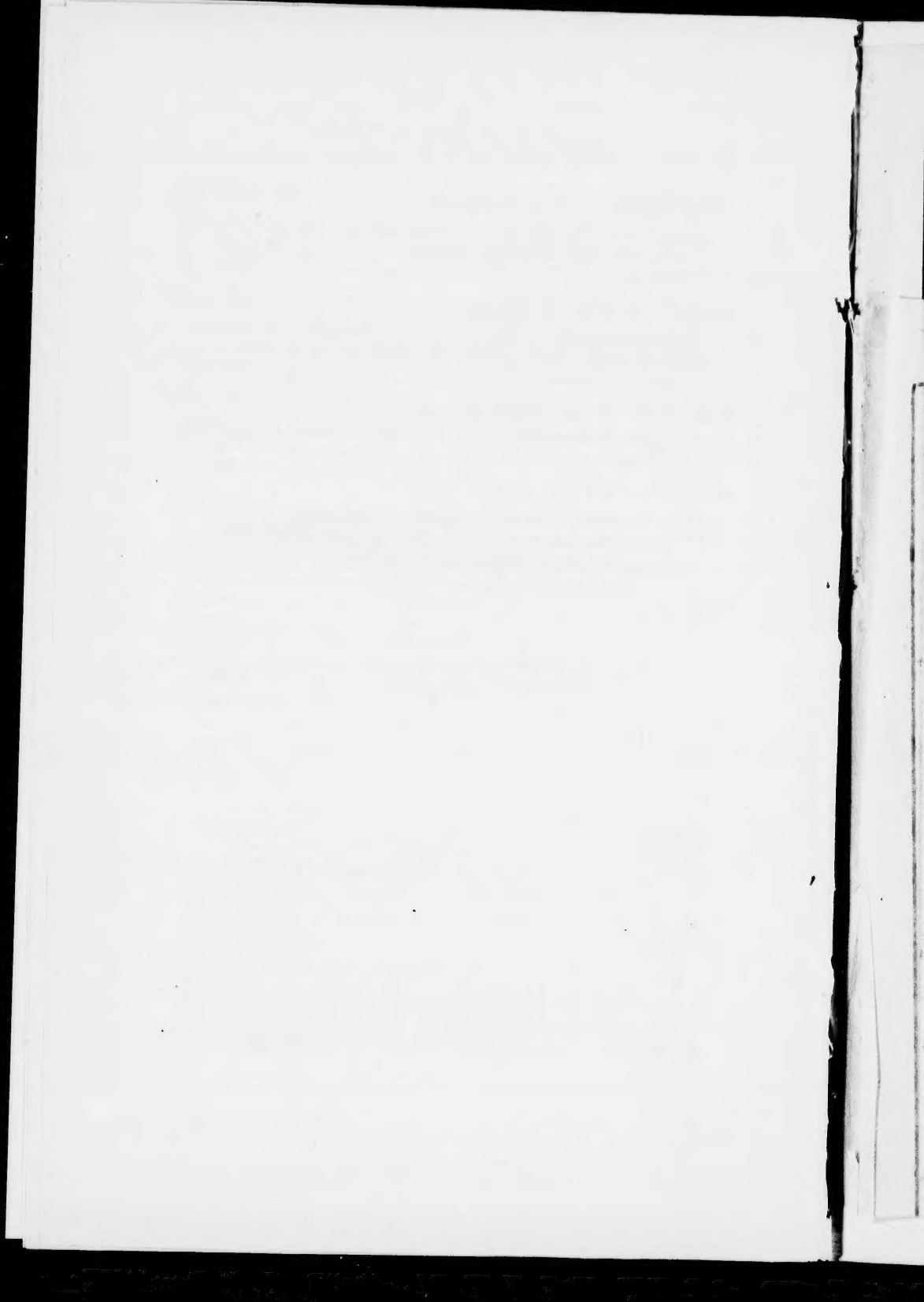
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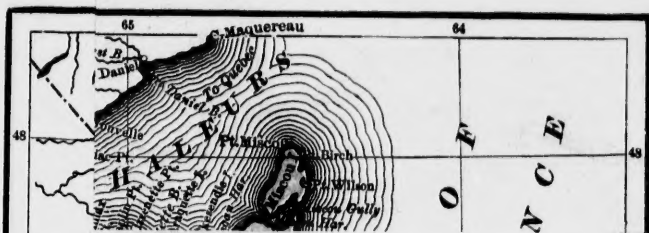
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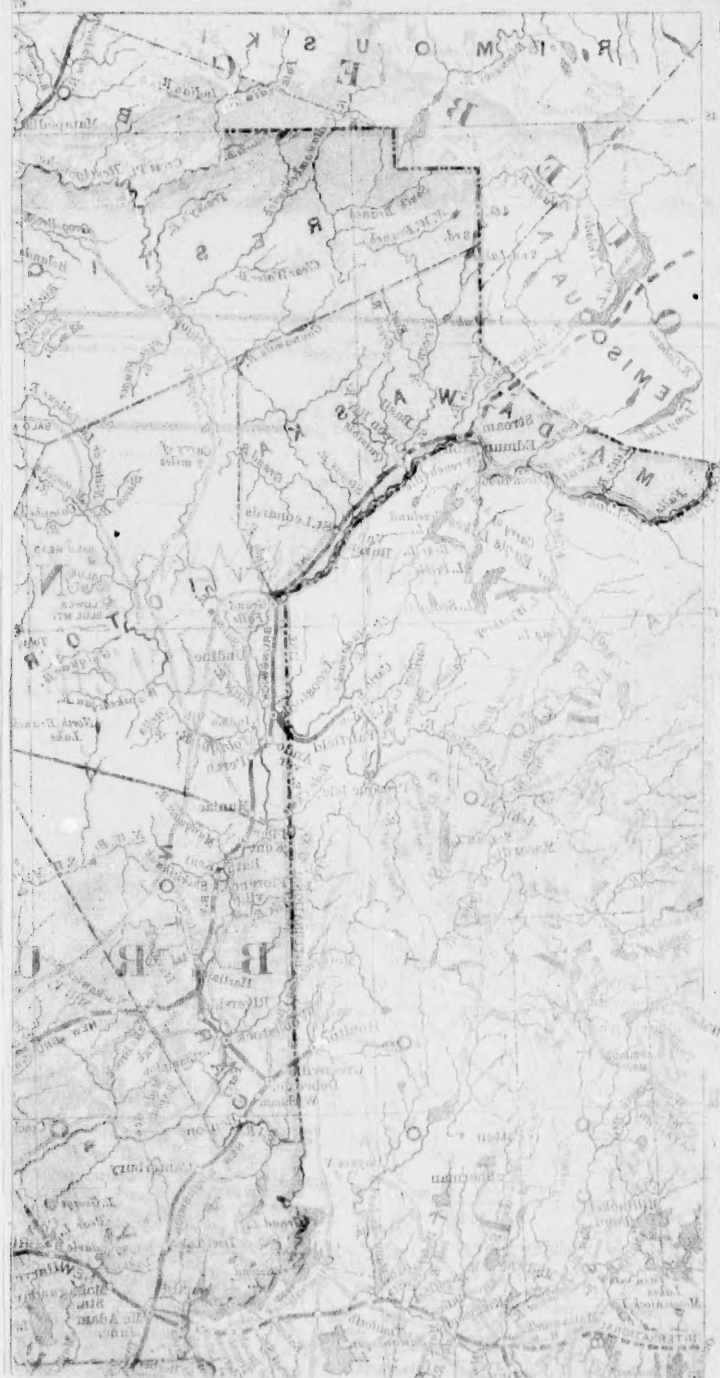


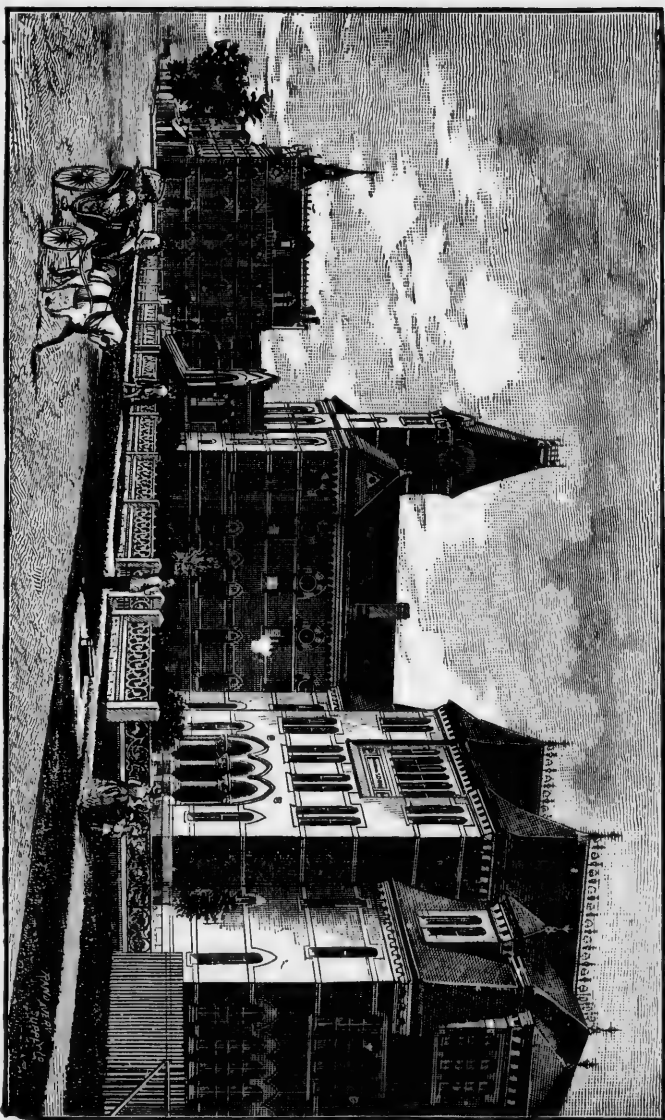
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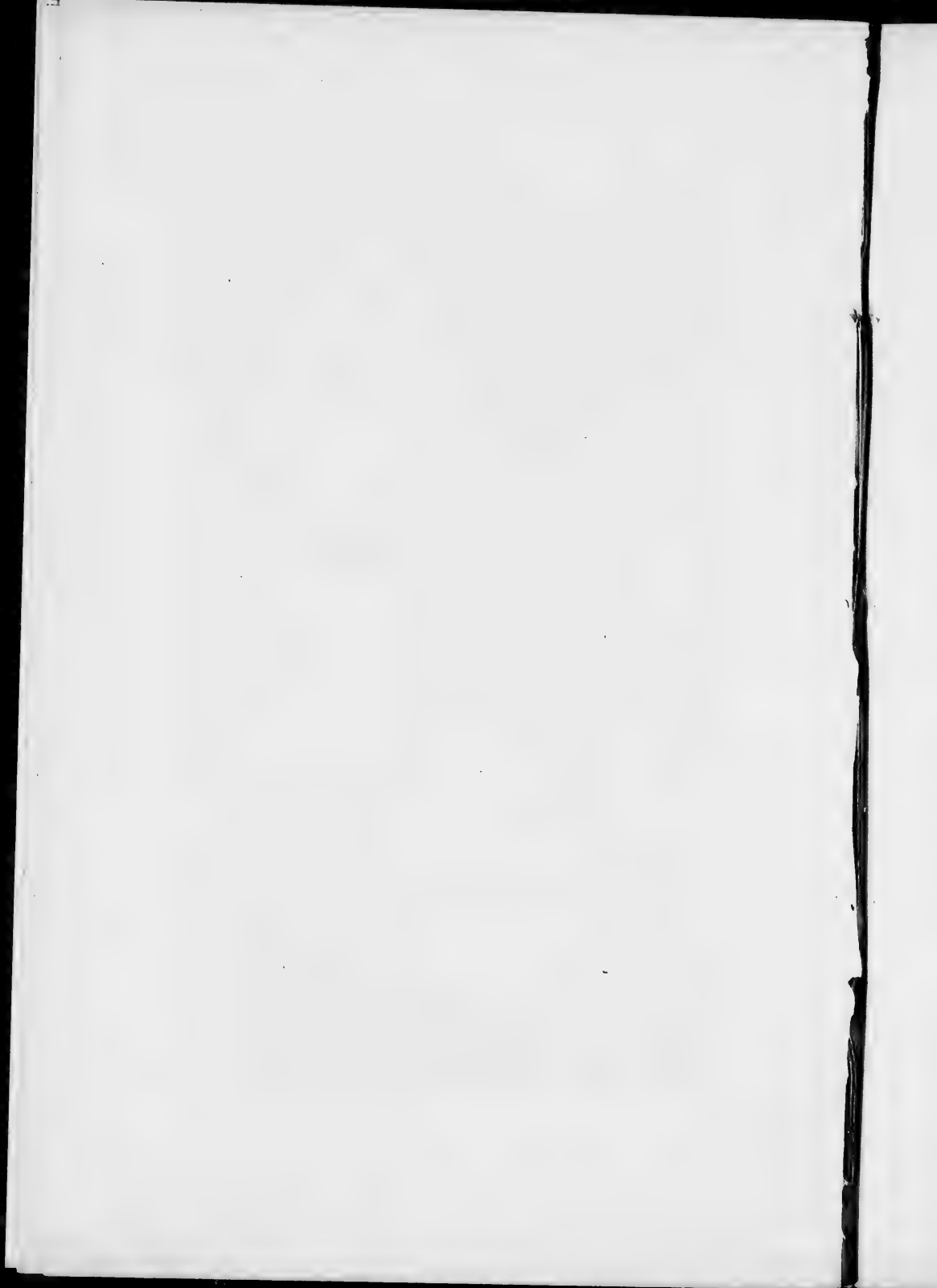
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INTRODUCTION.

The object of this pamphlet is the presentation in convenient form of such facts and statistical information as will enable persons, who contemplate settling in New Brunswick, to form a correct idea of the present condition and future capabilities of the Province. It is also intended as a handy book of reference on all points of general interest respecting the Province. No similar compilation of information relating to New Brunswick has ever been attempted, although the ground was, to some extent, covered by the late Moses H. Perley in his hand-book, published in 1857. In the period of upwards of a quarter of a century, which has elapsed since Mr. Perley's book was issued, so many changes have taken place in the Province, so many new industries have engaged the attention of the people, population and the area of settled land have so increased, and the construction of railways and other causes have contributed so much towards altering the circumstances of residents and the opportunities open to new settlers, that the whole field embraced in these pages may be regarded as new. Under these circumstances the obligation to accuracy becomes the more imperative, and the writer hopes that he has been able to meet all reasonable requirements in that regard. Official statistics have been used whenever they have been procurable, and every effort has been made to obtain information from the most reliable sources.

The first authentic record of a visit by Europeans to the country, now embraced within the limits of New Brunswick, is that of the voyage of Jacques Cartier, who explored its northern shore in A. D. 1534. He discovered and named the Baie des Chaleurs, and sailed up the estuary of the Miramichi. He found quite large settlements of Indians at several points, and his observations gave him a very favorable impression of the country. We have no account of any exploration of the southern coast of the Province before that made by Champlain in A. D. 1604. He established the first permanent settlement in the Province, on a small island in the mouth of the St. Croix; and he also explored the lower portion of the river St. John. In A. D. 1630 a permanent fort, called after its builder, La Tour, was erected at the mouth of St. John. This was for some time one of the most important points in Acadia, as New Brunswick and Nova Scotia were then called. The French, who were the first European owners of this part of America, established numerous other settlements here, and Acadia was the scene of many stirring events previous to the year 1755, when the French population was expelled. By the treaty of Utrecht in A. D. 1713, France had ceded Acadia to England, but the French population not having submitted to their new rulers, the expatriation of thousands was deemed necessary by the British Government. Many of the exiles wandered back again, others found a refuge in remote districts, and their descendants to-day form no inconsiderable part of the population of the Province.

The first permanent English settlement made in New Brunswick was in A. D. 1761, when a colony of about 800 persons came from Massachusetts and located themselves at Maudslayi, on the River St. John. At the close of the American Revolution a large number of loyalists from the United States and disbanded soldiers settled on the St.

John river and at other points in what then formed a county of Nova Scotia, and was called Sunbury. In 1785, Sunbury was erected into a separate Province and called New Brunswick.

The settlement of the Province proceeded with considerable rapidity, as the following will show :—

POPULATION OF THE PROVINCE.

By the Census of 1824,.....	74,176
“ “ 1834,.....	119,457
“ “ 1840,.....	156,662
“ “ 1851,.....	193,800
“ “ 1861,.....	252,047
“ “ 1871,.....	285,594
“ “ 1881,.....	321,233

New Brunswick continued to be a separate Province until the year 1867, when it united with Nova Scotia and the old provinces of Canada, to form what is known as the Dominion of Canada, which has since been extended until it embraces all the British possessions in North America, except Newfoundland and the West Indies.

Among the countries, containing a sufficient area of unoccupied land to afford a home for a large number of new settlers, few possess as many, and none more, features to recommend them than does New Brunswick. Whether the Province is considered in regard to the fertility of its soil, the healthfulness of its climate, the extent and permanent character of the domestic market for farm produce, its convenient position as respects a foreign market for its products, its adaptability for agriculture, cattle and sheep-raising, or for manufactures, its system of self-government, of education and of laws—in whatever respect it may be regarded, New Brunswick will be found well worthy of

consideration by those who contemplate settling in America.

The proximity of the Province to Europe is not the least of its recommendations. It is nearer England than any other colony having large areas of good farming land available for settlers. The cost of removing from the old home to the new is, therefore, in the case of settlers in New Brunswick, reduced to a minimum; and to those engaged in cattle or sheep-raising for the English market, this proximity is of the utmost importance, as the land carriage of exported live stock is little more than nominal.

New Brunswick is especially adapted for mixed agriculture. A farmer in this Province does not "have all his eggs in one basket"; a total failure of crops is a thing unknown, and if, from exceptional circumstances, a partial failure of one or more crops occurs, there is usually a compensating increase in others.¹

The cost of land in New Brunswick is comparatively low and the tenure secure. In the rural districts, practically speaking, every man owns the land he lives on. Improved as well as unimproved farms can be obtained at reasonable prices.

The Province affords excellent facilities for the investment of capital on good security at remunerative rates of interest.

In a religious, educational and social point of view, the Province ranks with the foremost countries. The facilities for internal communication are so great and settlements have extended in so many directions, that a settler will enjoy from the day he comes to New Brunswick all the advantages of a progressive and enlightened civilization.

NEW BRUNSWICK:

ITS RESOURCES, PROGRESS AND ADVANTAGES.

CHAPTER I.

TO INTENDING SETTLERS.

In the ensuing chapters an attempt will be made to describe the Province of New Brunswick as it really is at the present time. The actual circumstances of the country being narrated, the reader can judge for himself what its advantages and disadvantages are. It may be here premised that the Province has a large area of fertile soil unoccupied, but available for immediate settlement; that it is well watered; that the climate, though sometimes severe, is healthy; that fuel is cheap and building material plentiful; that the means of internal and external communication are complete; that opportunities for the investment of capital are many and safe; that the soil and climate are well adapted for mixed agriculture, as well as for cattle and sheep-raising; that the markets are good; that the forest wealth of the country is great, and its mineral resources very varied; that its fisheries, sea and inland, are extensive and of great value; that taxation is comparatively light, and the educational

system of the highest character; that the government of the country is democratic, but its institutions are those which have stood the test of centuries; that life, liberty and property are safe; that it is a country where sudden storms and floods and malarial diseases are unknown; and if it is not a place where the majority can expect to make great fortunes, it at least affords a comfortable living to all industrious workers. To claim that the Province has no disadvantages would be preposterous; no country in the world is free from them; no adventurer has as yet reached a land where everything is as heart could wish. A settler in New Brunswick must expect to work for his living; and if he takes a new farm he will find that the labor of clearing the forest requires strong arms and plenty of courage. He may lack in the first few years of his life in his new home many comforts to which he has been accustomed; but in this respect he will be much better off in New Brunswick than he would be as a pioneer in the western countries, as in this Province all the advantages of an advanced and long settled community are within a few hours' journey of every section. If he selects good soil, if he is industrious, frugal and temperate, if he devotes himself to his farm, the settler in New Brunswick may, with reasonable certainty, expect to enjoy every necessary comfort after a few years and an independent competency during the decline of life. He can give his children a good education, settle them upon farms or fit them for such pursuits as their inclinations may lead them to select. He can enjoy the fullest rights of citizenship, and to him and his sons every position in the land is open.

The following extract from a letter written by Mr. James Williams, formerly of Marbury, near Nantwich, England, and now of Andover, Victoria County, New Brunswick, was published in the *Chester Chronicle*, and will serve to show how New Brunswick life impressed an English settler.

After mentioning some exceptional circumstances connected with the harvest of the year (1882), Mr. Williams says:—

“So, I suppose, we must have had a bad year; but it is very much better than the best we had in England. We are getting cordwood; when dry it is worth three dollars a cord. We should be glad of an Englishman to help to fell; then we could keep the horses drawing home. A man can earn his money summer or winter. We are going to sow turnips and potatoes on the new land. If anyone is too far from town to sell wood, the first crop of oats or bulbs pays for clearing. We are blest with the best of wood to burn; in some parts of the West there is no wood, and what they fetch from a distance is soft and soon gone. Wood and water are two essential things. We have both, and the crop is ready to harvest in fourteen or fifteen weeks. We are paid for all we do in a few weeks. Last year we had to buy everything to live upon for fifteen weeks, and also the seed. This year we have plenty, and wood to sell, which will be very different. We can drive one or two horses without duty. We are hampered with nothing, no disgusting agents to find fault. People drive wagons for a pair or single horses—sleds the same. Poor people from Ireland, who came here 40 years ago, they and their sons have first-class turn-outs. Crockery is very dear. Common white plates are one dollar a dozen. Dinner napkins are in general use.

“The first settlers here think English people live better than they do. They consider themselves careful, and will use all the profit from six cows in their own family, but, we think, if they were in England they would be in the workhouse. The young people wear rings and ear-rings, their cashmere boots and wool-lined overboots to drive in, buffalo rugs to sit upon and cover them in the sleighs, which are very comfortable; and you will hear in a letter to my mother what a happy Christmas we spent. No intoxicating drinks are used here, but everything that is good to eat. What are called luxuries in England are considered necessities here. There is only one family needing help here; he is an Englishman who came from London last summer, and has very delicate health, and is not suitable for farming business. His

family have been well cared for, and our minister has proposed sending him to pass his examination for a teacher, as he has been well educated.

"There are excellent cheese made in this neighborhood. I intend making some this season with the rennets you gave me; the cheese sell well here. If you know anybody who wishes to come here we will keep them a little while, and they can soon have a suitable farm. If a man reaches here with £300 he is independent at once. One who came here last spring gave £40 for a log house and barn, a pig and wheat. Then at harvest he had 40 bushels of wheat, 70 of oats, 30 of potatoes, and a lot of turnips and beans. He has now bought another cow of us, and is very comfortable. He had 12 acres of land cleared, and is now clearing 10 more; he will sell his oats and buy a pair of young steers to work his land; so if a man has £40 he can do well, but if he has £300 all the better. A man that can work can do well if he has no money. Laborers and tradesmen are wanted, and are well paid for what they do.

"It is never very cold more than three days at a time. The sun is very bright, and the weather mild. The coldest days we never feel cold in the body, only the hands and feet. We wear mittens and several pairs of warm socks, and we have overboots to admit of them. Then we are very comfortable."

In this letter we have a candid statement of a farmer fresh from English experience. Its frankness will commend it to all readers.

Referring to Mr. Williams' observations respecting persons without means, while it is undoubtedly true that many persons have come to New Brunswick without a shilling, and have by industry and good management acquired a competency, while in every section of the country there are those to be found who have made their way from the smallest beginnings to positions of comparative wealth, yet men with no capital are not recommended to emigrate to New Brunswick, except with a view of finding employment as

farm laborers, for whom there is fair demand. After a time such laborers can easily become land owners. If a settler has a small capital, say £100, left after paying his passage, he need have no fear in commencing life as a farmer in New Brunswick. For men of this class, or for those whose capital does not exceed £5,000, there is probably no better place in the world than New Brunswick, and for persons of larger capital the opportunities for safe and profitable investment are as good as they are elsewhere.

IMPROVED FARMS.

In nearly every part of the Province of New Brunswick, as in nearly every part of North America, improved farms can be bought at prices which to a European farmer seem very low. The speculative mania is strong all over the new world, and although farmers are numerous who cannot be tempted to part with their estates, many land owners will sell their property if they can get what they consider a good price for it. This is the outcome of the condition of society and education in the new world. A man may be a humble farmer on a poor farm, his son may be "the lumber king of Canada"; another farmer's son may fill a cabinet office and receive imperial honors; another may see his sons become the head of great commercial houses, or take a high place in the learned professions. It is a country of change, and one where a man is free to follow the bent of his own inclinations, so long as he respects the rights of his neighbours. Old country ideas as to real estate cannot be expected to prevail in a new one, where there is free trade in land, and therefore a settler with means will experience no great difficulty in procuring an improved farm. These observations apply not to New Brunswick alone, but to every part of America.

A settler in New Brunswick can purchase an improved farm in the older settlements at prices varying from £100,

£500, £800 to £6,000 stg., according to circumstances. For the smaller sum he may get a 100 acre lot in a desirable new locality, with a few acres chopped upon it and a log house. For the largest sum named he may obtain a farm which will keep 100 head of cattle, a dozen horses, a few hundred sheep; a farm which will cut perhaps 200 tons of hay, with ample space left for plough land, pasture and wood-land. For from £200 to £1,000 a very good farm may be purchased; £1,000 would buy and stock an improved farm, upon which an industrious man could make a very handsome living. Prices depend of course upon location, the character of the farm buildings, the acreage cleared, the acreage of interval or marsh land and various other conditions.

A farmer from Great Britain would probably be better satisfied to buy an improved farm than to take a new one, but there is no doubt that the same amount of capital invested in a new farm in a good location would give better results than if invested in a farm already under cultivation.

Persons who desire to purchase improved farms in New Brunswick, will do well to put themselves in communication with the Surveyor General of New Brunswick, whose address is Fredericton.

A letter addressed to any member of the New Brunswick Legislature asking for information as to farms for sale would no doubt be promptly replied to.

NEW FARMS.

New farms, that is to say lots of land upon which the forest is yet standing, may be obtained from the crown or from the New Brunswick Railway Company, or from the New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Land Company. The address of the agents of these companies is Fredericton, N. B., Canada. More particular reference to the lands held by these companies will be made in a subsequent chapter.

Ungranted crown lands can be procured upon application to the Crown Land Office, Fredericton. Letters should be addressed thus:

Hon. SURVEYOR GENERAL,
Fredericton,
New Brunswick,
Canada.

It is not necessary, although it is perhaps desirable, that purchasers of crown lands should apply personally at the Crown Land Office. Negotiations and arrangements can be conducted by correspondence.

Crown Lands may be obtained in either of three ways: By purchase for money; by purchase for labor; or under the Free Grants Acts.

SALES WITHOUT CONDITIONS AS TO SETTLEMENT.

Lands which the applicant desires to purchase for money must by law be put up for sale by the Crown at public auction. The upset price is 80 cents or 3s. 9d. per acre. There is no limit to the quantity which a purchaser may buy. The terms of the sale are cash down.

All applications are made subject to a claim of "present value" for any improvement that may have been made on the lot applied for, to be determined by the Surveyor General in such manner as he may deem advisable, and if surveyed at Government expense, to a claim of three dollars (\$3)* for each one hundred acres applied for. If the land applied for be unsurveyed one dollar must accompany each application to purchase, to secure an order of survey to the District Surveyor; and no single application will be received for more than two hundred acres of land. The application must be in the name of *one individual*, no applications being recognized which are made in the name of a company, firm or partnership.

*One dollar is equal to 4s. 1½d. Sterling.

If the land has been surveyed at Government expense, three dollars must be forwarded to the Crown Land Office with the Petition. If *unsurveyed*, one dollar must be sent, when an order of survey will issue.

If the purchaser, at the time of sale, purchases the land at the upset price, he is allowed fourteen days in which to pay the purchase money, but if the land be sold at any *advance* upon the upset price, the whole amount of the purchase money must be immediately paid, or the land is again offered for sale. No conditions of settlement or residence are required under this form of application, and so soon as the purchaser has paid for the land bought, the grant thereof is issued to him.

SALES UNDER THE LABOR ACT.

Under this Act the intending settler can apply for a lot not exceeding one hundred acres, in any part of the Province. but he must become a *bona fide* settler thereon. Should the land he selects be unsurveyed he must forward to the Crown Land Office with his petition, the sum of one dollar, when an order of survey will issue to the Land Surveyor in whose district the land may lie. The Surveyor then makes the survey at the expense of the applicant and submits a return of the same to the Crown Land Office, which, if found satisfactory, entitles the applicant to an approval in the *Royal Gazette*. This gives him possession of the lot. If the land he selects be already surveyed at the time of his application, at the expense of the Government, he is required to forward with his petition the sum of three dollars as the survey fee; and if the land be vacant his application is gazetted in the usual form. Having secured his "approval," it is necessary for him to *immediately* comply with the conditions of the Act and the regulations thereunder. Compliance with all the conditions only entitles the applicant to his grant.

Below will be found a copy of the Act and the Regulations made under it :—

AN ACT TO FACILITATE THE SETTLEMENT OF CROWN LANDS.

Passed 16th March, 1868.

BE it enacted by the Lieutenant Governor, Legislative Council, and Assembly, as follows :—

1. The Governor in Council may cause eligible portions of the vacant Crown Lands to be selected for settlement in various parts of the Province, and cause public roads to be made to and through such lands, and may have the said lands surveyed and laid off in one hundred acre lots on both sides of such road.

2. That all lots so surveyed and laid off, and all other lots of Crown Land which have been surveyed and are eligible for settlement, shall be reserved for actual settlers, and shall not be disposed of to speculators or for lumbering purposes.

3. That one hundred acres of land so surveyed be located to Immigrants or other male persons of the age of eighteen years and upwards, who do not own any other land in the Province, upon the following terms and conditions, viz :—

On payment of twenty dollars cash in advance, to aid in the construction of roads and bridges in the vicinity of his location, or upon his performing labor on such roads and bridges to the extent of ten dollars per year for three years, as may be directed by the Governor in Council or Officer appointed to superintend the same;

He shall commence improving his location immediately after obtaining permission to occupy the same, and shall within two years thereafter satisfy the Governor in Council that he has built a house thereon of not less dimensions than sixteen by twenty feet, and is residing thereon, and that he has cleared at least two acres of said land;

He shall continue to reside upon said land for three consecutive years, at the expiration of which time, provided he shall have cleared and cultivated at least ten acres of the said land, and performed the labor in the manner hereinbefore prescribed, or paid twenty dollars in advance, a grant shall issue to him of the one

hundred acres so located as aforesaid ; provided always, that should the means of such person so locating as aforesaid be limited, he may from time to time, and for reasonable periods, absent himself from said land in order to procure the means of support for himself and family, without forfeiting his claim to constant residence.

4. Such person so located may, after having built a house as aforesaid, and cleared and cultivated two acres of the said land, and paid the twenty dollars advance, or performed labor on the roads and bridges to the extent of ten dollars or upwards, cut and haul lumber and timber from and off the said lot ; but he shall not sell or otherwise dispose of the standing timber until he has obtained a grant of said lot.

5. Every actual settler who is indebted to the Crown on account of the lot occupied by him, provided such lot do not contain more than one hundred acres, and if he owns no other land, and has resided on such lot for three years next preceding, and has cleared and cultivated ten acres thereof, and has paid twenty dollars in cash, or performed thirty dollars' worth of labor on the roads as hereinbefore provided, shall be entitled to a grant of such lot.

* * * * *

7. The person to whom the land is located may bring an action for any trespass committed on the land so located while he is entitled to possession under the provisions of this Act ; but nothing in this Act shall interfere with the right of the Crown to seize any lumber cut in violation of the provisions of this Act or any Regulations framed thereunder, or cut by any person other than the person to whom the same is located.

REGULATIONS CARRYING OUT PROVISIONS OF THE FOREGOING ACT.

1st. All applications for Crown Land must be made in the name of and by the real applicant, or by his Attorney duly authorized, and the Grant shall be issued only to him, unless his claim be transferred with the approval of the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

2nd. (Form of Application.)

3rd. If a Petition be accepted, its approval shall be published in the *Royal Gazette*, and within three months thereafter, (but if between 1st October and 1st April, then to reckon as from the latter) he shall improve and clear on his lot to the value of not less than (20) twenty dollars; and also within three months additional, to the value in all of not less than (40) forty dollars.

4th. No Labor Act Commissioner is to assign work in payment for Land, until he knows that the applicant has improved to the value of at least \$40; (as required by Regulation 3), and a report must be made before 31st October of the same year in which the work is done, otherwise it will not be credited.

5th. He shall within two years after publication of his approval transmit to the Surveyor General a Certificate attested to by himself on oath before a Magistrate, and certified by two of his neighbors, that he has built a house fit for occupancy upon the lot, of not less dimensions than sixteen by twenty feet, and is then residing therein, and that he has cleared and had cultivated in the previous year at least four acres of the said lot.

6th. The absence named in the above Act shall not in any one year exceed five months, viz:—in Summer, during the months of July and August; and in Winter, during the months of January, February and March.

7th. Before he shall be permitted to cut any timber or lumber (except that cut in clearing the land for cultivation) he shall transmit to the Surveyor General a Certificate as prescribed in Section 5, and also a Certificate from the Commissioner that he has performed the necessary amount of labor.

8th. All persons who have purchased Crown Lands not exceeding 100 acres, under previous Regulations, and have paid the amount of \$20, or have performed work to the value of \$30 on roads, and are actually then residing on and improving the lot so purchased, and have so resided and improved the same for the three previous consecutive years, shall be entitled to a Grant upon producing a Certificate to that effect from a Labor Act Commissioner; such Certificate to be sworn to by the settler before a neighbouring Magistrate.

9th. No person shall be authorized under the previously recited Act to commence an action for trespass upon his lot, unless he shall have previously presented to the Surveyor General a Certificate on oath that he has performed all the conditions required by the Act of Assembly, and the present Regulations, necessary to entitle him to present possession of the lot located to him.

FREE GRANTS.

Free grants of crown lands are issued to *bona fide* settlers under the provisions of the following statute:

AN ACT RELATING TO FREE GRANTS OF CROWN LANDS.

Be it enacted by the Lieutenant Governor, Legislative Council, and Assembly, as follows:—

1. The Governor in Council is hereby authorized and empowered to select and set apart certain tracts of the Crown Lands of this Province suitable for settlement and cultivation, and cause public roads to be made to and through the same when selected.
2. Such tracts shall be surveyed and laid off into lots of one hundred acres each, having a front on such roads; and the said lands so selected, surveyed, and laid off, shall be reserved for actual settlers.
3. Whenever any association of ten persons or a less number than ten, in the discretion of the Governor in Council, shall make application to the Governor in Council, declaring their intention of becoming actual settlers under the provisions of this Act, in any tract set apart under Section one of this Act, and in which no allotments are made at the time of such application, each associate or applicant shall have a lot allotted to him in such tract; and after the first allotment in any tract under this Section, or any Act heretofore in force, the provisions hereof shall extend to any person subsequently applying for a lot in said tracts.
4. Free grants of such lots may be made to such persons as may become actual settlers under this Act and the Regulations from time to time made under the authority hereof.

5. The person to whom any land may be assigned or allotted under this Act (hereinafter called the allottee) for a free grant thereof, shall be considered as located for said land within the meaning of this Act, so soon as the approval of his application therefore shall be published in the *Royal Gazette*.

6. No person shall be allotted or assigned any land under this Act, or any Regulations thereunder, unless such persons shall be of the age of eighteen years or upwards; nor shall any person be assigned any greater quantity than one hundred acres.

7. Before any person shall be allotted or assigned any land under the provisions of this Act, such person shall make affidavit, to be deposited in the Crown Land Office, that he has no real estate, that he has not been assigned or allotted any land under the provisions of this Act, or under chapter fourteen of The Consolidated Statutes, that he is of the age of eighteen years or upwards, and that such land is desired for his own benefit and for the purpose of actual settlement and cultivation, and not directly or indirectly for the use and benefit of any other person or persons whatsoever, and not for the purpose of obtaining or disposing of any of the trees growing thereon before he obtains permission thereof.

8. No grant shall issue for any land allotted or assigned under this Act, or any Regulation made hereunder, until the applicant or those claiming under him, shall have performed each of the following settlement duties or conditions, viz :—The allottee shall—

First—Commence chopping, clearing and improving on the lot assigned to him within one month after publication of his approval, and shall within three months after the publication of such approval improve as aforesaid on his lot to the value of twenty dollars.

Secondly—Within one year from such publication build a house thereon, fit for habitation, of not less dimensions than sixteen feet by twenty, and reside therein, and shall chop down and cultivate not less than two acres by sowing or planting the same.

Thirdly—Chop down, cultivate and clear not less than ten acres within three years from such publication, and shall each year actually and continuously cultivate all the land chopped down during such three years.

Fourthly—Reside actually and continuously upon such land for the term of three years next succeeding such publication, and thence up to the issue of the grant, except that absence during the months of July, August, January, February and March in any year shall not be held to be a cessation of such residence, provided such land be cultivated as aforesaid.

Fifthly—Compliance with the first, second and third conditions above mentioned within a less period than three years, and actual residence up to the time of such compliance, shall entitle such Allottee to a grant. On failure in the performance of any of the Settlement conditions and duties in this section mentioned, the allotment shall be forfeited, and all right of the Allottee or any one claiming under him in the land shall cease.

9. No claim for improvements by an Allottee whose lot is forfeited shall be allowed, except for buildings, the reasonable value of which shall for two years be a charge upon the lot, and shall be paid for by any other person applying therefor within that time before such lot shall be allotted to such applicant.

10. All trees growing or being upon any lot so assigned or allotted as aforesaid, shall be considered as reserved from the said allotment, and shall be the property of Her Majesty, except that the Allottee, or those claiming under him, may cut and use such trees as may be necessary for the purposes of building, fencing, or fuel, on the land so allotted, and may also cut and dispose of all trees actually required to be removed in *bona fide* clearing said land for cultivation; and no trees (except for necessary building, fencing, and fuel, as aforesaid) shall be cut beyond the limit of such actual clearing before the issuing of the grant, unless license for cutting the same be obtained; and such license may be obtained by the Allottee after compliance with Settlement conditions numbers one and two, upon such terms and to such extent as may be prescribed and authorized by the Governor in Council; but any trees cut (except as aforesaid) without such license may be seized and forfeited in like manner as trees cut without license upon ungranted Crown Lands.

11. Any Allottee, or any person claiming under him, may main-

tain an action of trespass for any injury done to the land so allotted to him, or his interest therein, while entitled to possession thereof, under the provisions of this Act; but nothing herein contained shall be construed to interfere with the rights of the Crown to seize any trees cut in violation of the provisions of this Act or any regulation made hereunder.

12. If the Allottee die intestate before the issue of the grant, all his right and interest to such lands shall vest in his widow, if he leave one him surviving, but if not, then in his heirs.

13. Neither the Allottee, nor any one claiming under him, shall have power to alienate (otherwise than by devise) or to mortgage or pledge any land allotted as aforesaid, or any right or interest therein, before the issue of the grant; and no land allotted as aforesaid, nor any interest therein, shall in any event, before the issue of the grant thereof, be or become liable to be attached, seized or taken for payment or the satisfaction of any debt or liability contracted by the Allottee, his widow, heirs, or devisees.

14. Nothing in this Act contained shall be construed to exempt the interest of any Allottee in any such land from levy or sale for rates and taxes now or hereafter legally imposed upon the Allottee thereof, or any person claiming the same under him.

15. Any person who may have heretofore become an Allottee under any Law relating to the "Free Grants of Crown Land," who may become entitled to the several payments of fifteen dollars under sections fourteen and sixteen of chapter fifteen of The Consolidated Statutes hereby repealed, shall, notwithstanding such repeal, be entitled to receive the said sums respectively on compliance with the conditions which would have entitled them to the said money under the said sections of the said hereby repealed chapter.

16. A sum equivalent to the moneys which, under the fourteenth and sixteenth sections of the said hereby repealed chapter, would have been paid to any Allottee, shall be expended in the opening and making of roads in the tract so set apart under the provisions of this Act.

CHAPTER II.

FARMING IN NEW BRUNSWICK.

Although the farmers in some parts of New Brunswick give prominence to certain lines of produce, as a class they may be said to practice mixed husbandry; adaptability for this is one of the greatest recommendations which can be given any country. A successful English farmer, residing in Carleton County, writes:—"In this country we do not 'have all our eggs in one basket'. I never knew any crop to be a complete failure, but of course there are years when some crops are not as good as others; the fact, however, that we all practice mixed husbandry makes one year on an average quite as good as another, and renders such a thing as a total failure of the summer's operations practically unknown."

The Province is especially adapted to sheep and cattle-raising, but it produces the best of wheat in large quantities; oats are an exceptionally good crop; rye, barley and buck-wheat yield luxuriantly; indian corn is a safe and profitable crop, yielding a profit of £10 per acre; potatoes grow to a large size and are of the best quality, the yield per acre being unsurpassed in America; other roots, such as turnips, beets, mangolds, etc., do equally well; such fruits as apples and plums come to the greatest perfection; cherries yield prolifically, and strawberries, raspberries, blackberries and blueberries grow in enormous quantities.

The following table of yield per acre and weight per Winchester bushel, was prepared by Prof. Johnston, F. R. G. S., from statistics gathered from every quarter of the Province:

	Per Acre.	Weight.
Wheat,.....	20 bushels,.....	60 $\frac{11}{13}$ lbs.
Barley,.....	29 "	50 "
Oats,.....	34 "	38 "
Buckwheat,	33 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	48 $\frac{8}{11}$ "
Rye,	20 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	52 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Indian Corn,	41 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	59 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
Potatoes,.....	226 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	63 "
Turnips,.....	456 "	66 "

And he said, "These average weights over a whole province where the land is new and manured only in some instances or at long intervals, indicate a capacity in soil and climate to produce grain for human food of a very superior quality."

In a paper read before the British Association at Montreal in 1884, by Professor J. T. Sheldon, of the College of Agriculture, Salisbury, England, the following occurs:—

"The Eastern and Maritime Provinces of Canada are in the incipient stages of agricultural transition, and will in time develop into stock-raising and dairying countries, though the process may be long in operation. But there can hardly be a doubt that the tendency is a wise one; first, because they are better adapted to these pursuits than to grain raising.

"It is competent for me to record, as a result of personal investigation, my opinion that the Eastern and Maritime Provinces, in many parts of them, are well adapted in soil and climate to the growth of roots and green crops, as well as of hay and straw for forage. These crops supply the foundation for successful stock-raising and dairying, and by stock-raising I do not mean cattle only, but all sorts of animals which go to the efficient equipment of mixed farms.

"In the Maritime Provinces particularly a change in the habits

of the farming community is pending, and must quickly come; for wooden ship-building is dying out, and lumbering will decline in volume. These Provinces indeed enjoy great advantages in respect of seaboard, and of a climate suitable to the kind of husbandry I have indicated. Where, indeed, on the vast continent of America shall we find better stock land than in the noble valley of the St. John River, in the Sackville marshes, in the vale of Annapolia, in the Eastern Townships of Quebec, and in many other localities; while, as for sheep husbandry, where have we a soil so suitable as the dry and friable loam of Prince Edward Island?"

In respect to the adaptability of the Province for sheep-raising, we have the testimony from a disinterested source, namely, Prof. Brown, of the Ontario Agricultural College. Prof. Brown has had an extensive experience in sheep-raising in Scotland. He gives the following estimate of the expense and profit of a sheep run. His estimates and his report upon the adaptability of New Brunswick for this industry have attracted much attention in the Province of Ontario, and he thinks may lead to investments being made in the business in New Brunswick by some of his speculative neighbours. He says:—

"British Columbia excepted, you hold now the only extensive and naturally suitable lands in the Dominion for the cheap production of wool and mutton. At a rough under estimate, there are in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia some 2,000,000 acres of sheep runs, outside of all arable, bush, rock, water, meadow and the richer cattle grazing land of the valleys. These should carry such a number as to produce annually, not maintain, but to sell off every year, 40,000,000 pounds of mutton and 2,000,000 pounds of wool—an annual gross revenue of, say, \$2,300,000. This is no wild speculative calculation, but one based upon my own handling of the same subject in Scotland and Ontario and upon the experience of other Canadian flock masters. The subject has two aspects—an inside one and an outside one: the system of breeding, rearing and furnishing all the flock, or the bringing from a distance and fur-

nishing of the runs during October. On the former there may not yet be sufficient arable area to produce fodder and grain for winter maintenance to give encouragement to large enterprise—that is, thousands in place of hundreds of sheep on one range. This would be the independent and, provincially, the most progressive and wealthy plan.

“But it is not the one for immediate speculation and greatest profits. If sufficient blocks of land of the right stamp can be had to rent or purchase at reasonable figures, I am satisfied the migratory system would be best. From Scotch experience of a similar character, as well as knowledge of what can be done with sheep in Ontario, and making allowance for all possible contingencies, a capital of \$12,000, properly handled, would make the following annual history:—

SHEEP GRAZING IN NEW BRUNSWICK AND NOVA SCOTIA.

(Area required, 6,000 acres.)

Cost of 2,000 shearlings in Ontario, averaging 100 lbs., 1st May,	
at \$5,.....	\$10,000
Expense of purchasing and concentrating,.....	500
Freights, 15 cars, Toronto to Moncton,.....	1,200
Food by rail,.....	100
Capital required,.....	\$11,800
Two shepherds, six months,.....	400
Assistance shearing,.....	150
Freight, to seaboard, 1st November,.....	300
Grazing, 50 cents per head,.....	1,000
Interest on capital,.....	500
Incidentals,.....	200
Total debit,.....	\$14,350
Clip of 2,000 head, 15th May, medium wool, 7½ lbs., at	
15 cents,.....	\$ 2,250
Value of 1,940 (60 deaths) at seaboard, averaging 140	
lbs., at 5½ cents,.....	14,838
Total credit,.....	17,088
Balance, being clear profit, per annum,.....	\$2,738

"Double the rent, if you choose, and allow for greater loss than I have done, and there would still remain a large margin of profit—so large as to throw doubts on the whole character of the estimate."

Prof. Sheldon says:—"Sheep in particular do remarkably well wherever I have seen them in Canada and no where better than in New Brunswick."

Mr. C. S. Lugin, when Secretary for Agriculture, caused a series of inquiries to be made among the farmers in all parts of the Province in reference to sheep-farming, and he was able to report that it was found, when conducted simply as one of the branches of a general farming business, to pay a profit of at least 30 per cent. per annum. Mr. J. D. M. Keator, one of the best known farmers of New Brunswick, in writing lately to the *St. John Telegraph*, said that "sheep-raising is beyond a question the most profitable business in which the members of my calling can engage." This fact is well understood, and thousands of sheep are annually raised for the United States market, especially by the farmers in the St. John Valley. Something has been done in the way of shipping mutton to England, and it has been demonstrated that the business can be profitably conducted; but the demands of the American market are sufficient to take all the surplus sheep which New Brunswick will have to sell for many years to come.

The quality of New Brunswick mutton being superior to any other which finds its way into the market of the cities in the Eastern States, the farmers who have sheep to sell experience to the full extent the advantages of their situation alongside of a great trunk line of railway which gives direct and speedy connection with those cities. To most persons a sheep run is associated with remoteness from cities and the centres of population; but in New Brunswick the best ranges for sheep are within two days' journey from one of the best markets for mutton on the Continent.

The home market will take all the wool: the product of wool in Canada not being equal to the demand, and the domestic market for woollen goods being as yet largely supplied from abroad.

A large business is already done in raising sheep and cattle for export to Great Britain and the United States—the shipments to the former country being principally from Westmorland and Albert Counties. This industry is capable of great expansion, the proximity of the farming districts of New Brunswick to seaports more than compensating for any advantages which western farmers may possess. Another advantage for the prosecution of this business, which New Brunswick possesses, is that less capital is required to carry it on in this province than in places more remote from the ocean ports. A small venture could not possibly pay where a long land carriage is necessary, but is relatively as profitable as a larger one, when carried on near a port of shipment.

While New Brunswick may never become a wheat exporting country, or even raise enough of this grain to supply the domestic demand, the farmers are yearly giving greater attention to its cultivation; the increase production per head of the population in twenty years being 66 per cent. As is shown by tables already given, the quality of New Brunswick wheat and the yield per acre is very high. The majority of the farmers raise wheat enough for their own use.

New Brunswick potatoes rank with the best grades in the United States markets, being quoted higher than any potatoes except those raised in the valley of Aroostook, a tributary of the St. John, which have a fancy value a shade above New Brunswick potatoes. At the last state fair held in Maine, a diploma was awarded to a New Brunswick exhibit of potatoes as being the best shown. An immense business is done on the Aroostook in manufacturing starch from

potatoes, and although nothing has yet been attempted in this line in New Brunswick, it no doubt offers an excellent chance for investment.

The exports of indian corn are already large and are annually increasing. The corn is put up in hermetically sealed cans, in which condition it is exceedingly palatable. New Brunswick brands of canned corn are preferred to any other.

The attention paid to fruit growing is annually increasing and it is found to be very profitable. Several excellent varieties of apples are produced in perfection, one of them, known as the New Brunswick, is unsurpassed as an early apple. The United States absorb all the surplus stock of apples, although several shipments have been made to England. Skilful orchardists, with a little capital, can invest it most profitably in New Brunswick in raising apples and plums.

Native strawberries are delicious and plentiful, but are not an article of export. Immense quantities of cultivated strawberries are grown; but owing to the great demand for them at home and abroad the supply is always short. The same observations apply to raspberries, except that the native variety is exported as well as the cultivated varieties. Blueberries are a most prolific wild berry of agreeable taste; they are used in large quantities and are canned for export. In the cultivation of berries, fruit, flowers and early vegetables, there are always excellent openings for skilful men, with a little means. It is only of recent years that much attention has been paid to this line of agriculture, and the demand is yet greater than the supply; this is due to the excellent facilities for export, and to the practice of canning goods.

The New Brunswick farmer, it will thus be seen, is not compelled to devote his energies in any one direction, but has before him as wide a field as is open to his brothers in

any country. Slowly the supremacy of agriculture has asserted itself in the Province, until at last the other industries, which temporarily promised better results, have taken their true place, and the cultivation of the soil and its kindred pursuits are recognized as the chief and best employment of the people. The lesson which the history of New Brunswick agriculture teaches is that an industrious man upon a moderately good farm can raise his family in comfort and even in modest luxury; can secure himself a competency for his declining years, and leave his children a valuable property. Many have done this, whose sole capital when they began to clear the forest was a pair of stout arms and a courageous heart.

CHAPTER III.

THE CLIMATE.

The climate of New Brunswick is favorable to the successful prosecution of Agriculture and the longevity of the inhabitants. It has been the custom to represent the climate of Canada as made up of extremes, but it must always be borne in mind that Canada is a country almost as large as Europe and extending through nearly as many degrees of latitude; that it is subject to many influences affecting the climate, of which it presents every variety from the balmy, rainless summers and mild wet winters of Southern British Columbia, to the almost unbroken winter of the Arctic zone. New Brunswick goes to neither extreme, for, although there may be exceptional days every year when the thermometer registers above 90° Fahrenheit or below—20°, a man can do more days' work out of doors in the course of the year in the Province than he can in any part of the British Isles. During the coldest days children go to school and men engage in their ordinary out-door employment without inconvenience. A common working dress for out of door wear in the coldest weather consists of a suit of heavy knit underwear, a flannel shirt, trousers of homespun wool cloth, one or two pairs of woollen socks, a pair of boots, larrigans, or moccasins, a coat or "jumper" of the same material as the trousers, a cloth cap, with coverings for the ears, and a pair of woollen mittens. Clad thus a man can work out of doors all day long in the coldest winter weather ever felt in New Brunswick. If he is going on a long drive he will put on a heavy

top coat. Everybody who lives on a farm in New Brunswick is well provided with comfortable clothing, and the cold of winter, so far from being a drawback or an inconvenience, is both an advantage in many respects and a source of much enjoyment. New settlers in the country are invariably agreeably disappointed in the winter weather. The New Denmark settlers say that, on the whole, it is preferable to that of Denmark, and the Kincardine and other settlers from Great Britain say that owing to the cheapness of excellent fuel, the dryness of the air, and the infrequency of serious storms, a New Brunswick winter is pleasanter than one in Great Britain.

Summer in New Brunswick is usually very fine. In every season there are a few very hot days, but the greater part of the summer is as delightful as the weather in any part of the world. The province is a favorite resort of thousands of persons from the Atlantic States, who seek a more enjoyable climate than they can find at home.

The course of the seasons is somewhat as follows:—

The year generally begins with the rivers and lakes frozen over firmly, and a foot of snow upon the ground; at least this would be an ideal beginning for the year. The Christmas marketing will have made hard snow roads all over the country, on which a pair of horses will transport immense loads of produce. The farmers are occupied with their stock; marketing what they have to sell or cutting and hauling firewood and fencing; in some cases they will be engaged with their horses in hauling logs for large lumber operators, and sometimes they will carry on a small logging operation on their own account. Lumbering operations are at this season of the year under full way, and in remote sections, sometimes far beyond the settlements, hundreds of men are employed either in cutting logs or in hauling them with horses to the banks of the streams.

The pleasure of travelling over snow roads is very great. Given a good road, the mercury near the cypher, no wind, bright moonlight, a pair of fast trotting horses and a sleigh well equipped with furs, and you have the perfection of locomotion. Sleigh-driving as an amusement is largely indulged in during the cold weather.

Throughout January several heavy snow falls may be looked for. Six inches of snow at one fall would be considered heavy, although sometimes, but rarely, ten inches or a foot will fall during a storm. The snow is light and dry and roads are easily made through it. Farmers like to see a heavy snow storm because it is regarded as a good protection to the grass roots, and in melting leaves a residuum of value as a fertilizer. Usually during each winter there are two or three days' storms, but as a general thing a snow storm is of not more than a day's duration. In January a few mild days with rain may be looked for.

February is a continuation of January in respect to the weather, but its average degree of cold is usually greater than that of any other month of the year.

March is sometimes stormy, but its average temperature is higher than that of the two preceding months. After the middle of the month mild weather, with rain, is common, and towards the close the snow begins to disappear from much-used roads and in sunny places.

Early in April all the snow melts except in the depths of the forests; the cutting and hauling of lumber is suspended and preparations are made for "stream-driving." About the middle of the month the ice in the rivers begins to break up and run out, so that when May comes in navigation is open. The ice in the lakes breaks up somewhat later. Vegetation begins to show signs of revival in April, and ploughing may be done in well-drained fields.

In May vegetation begins to make rapid progress and the

growth appears simply wonderful to a person not familiar with the New Brunswick climate. The deciduous trees put forth their leaves, the grass becomes green and flowers spring up almost before one has noticed that the snow has gone. A warm rain and a few days of bright sunshine completely transform the face of the country. Planting begins in May. In this month also the lumbermen begin to "drive" their logs out of the streams.

In June planting is continued and so rapidly do things mature in the sunny summers of New Brunswick that crops may be put in late in this month and yet have an excellent chance of coming to perfection.

In July haying begins and, in favourable seasons, is concluded during the first fortnight in August. In July wild strawberries come to perfection and are found in abundance; towards the close of the month wild raspberries are ripe, and early garden vegetables are fit for use.

Towards the last of August the harvesting of early grain begins, and early apples are ready for marketing.

The harvest continues during September, which is generally the finest month in the year. By the last of this month all the crop, except that of roots will be gathered.

In October the root crop will be harvested, and in the last ten days of the month preparation will be made for winter. The grass will begin to fail in the pastures, and the nights will become colder with occasional frosts.

Early in November a fall of snow may be looked for, to be followed by a few days of most genial weather, known as "Indian summer." Rain and snow storms are common in November, but the snow does not remain upon the ground. About the middle of this month the rivers freeze over, and the navigation of inland waters closes, although it sometimes opens again. Cattle must be fed at the barns during November, but sheep will continue to get a living

in the fields. In this month men and teams go to the woods to engage in lumbering.

December is the beginning of winter. The ice in the rivers and lakes becomes fixed; the snow remains on the ground; the fire-place or the stove is kept replenished with fuel all day, and by Christmas winter has fairly set in.

The effect of the winter upon agriculture is on the whole not disadvantageous. The heavy frosts render the ground friable and open, doing more good than could be accomplished by several ploughings. To the pulverizing action of the frost upon the soil is attributed the remarkable yield of root crops in New Brunswick. From the opinions expressed to the writer by one hundred and fifty practical farmers, this deduction may fairly be drawn: That an ordinary New Brunswick winter, so far from being injurious to the soil or the grass, is a positive benefit; but if there is less than the usual quantity of snow, or in localities where the natural drainage is poor and no artificial means are used to carry off the surplus water, hard frosts have an injurious effect upon the grass. Upon live stock, cared for properly, the winter has no injurious effect whatever. This is now conceded by all qualified to judge; so much so in fact that the most eminent experts, who have considered the subject, pronounce the Province to be admirably adapted for stock-raising.

FUEL.

In connection with the question of climate, that of fuel may be considered. It is not a question of much moment to the New Brunswick farmer, since he can get the best fuel in the world for the mere labor of cutting and hauling it. Rock maple and yellow birch are unsurpassed as a domestic fuel; the other varieties of wood are all valuable, though in a less degree than these. In addition to the wood supply, New Brunswick has a store of coal, hereinafter described, which is practically inexhaustible.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS AS TO THE CLIMATE.

One great advantage which a settler will have in selecting New Brunswick as his home, is the absence of tornadoes, cyclones or other violent storms, destroying life and property, such as frequently occur in the Western States. Even heavy storms are uncommon, except on the exposed parts of the coast. During every summer local thunder showers are frequent, but the amount of damage done by them is inconsiderable. If heavy rains occur sudden floods do not result, as in the treeless regions of the West, but the moisture is held in the forests and lakes until it gradually finds its way to the rivers. Droughts are unknown and heavy freshets during the farming season are rare.

The official returns in the British War Office show that when New Brunswick was a military station, the health of the troops in garrison here was remarkably good; the Province in this respect standing among the first of all the British military stations. Fever and ague and malarial fevers are unknown. There is an abundance of the best of water everywhere; in fact, in all that is necessary to produce rugged men New Brunswick is unsurpassed. In all parts of North America the natives of this Province are admitted to be above the average in strength and endurance.

CHAPTER IV.

A GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE PROVINCE.

New Brunswick is a Province of Canada.

The Dominion of Canada is a part of the British Empire. It is situated in North America, and embraces all of that continent lying north of the 49th degree of north latitude, except Alaska, formerly Russian America, and including the Provinces of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, which with the principal part of the Province of Ontario and a portion of the Province of Quebec, lie south of that parallel. Canada extends from the Atlantic Ocean on the east to the Pacific Ocean on the west. Its eastern provinces are nearer Europe and its western provinces nearer Asia than any other habitable part of America.

The Dominion is divided into the Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Quebec, which border on the Atlantic; Ontario and Manitoba, which are in the interior, and British Columbia, which is on the Pacific Coast. It comprises also a vast area only partially explored, and known as the Northwest Territories, consisting largely of land excellently adapted for agriculture.

The Capital of Canada is Ottawa.

The area of Canada is 3,471,392 square miles, or nearly equal to that of Europe.

The population of Canada is upwards of 4,500,000.*

*[The population of Canada by the census of 1881 was 4,315,000.]

A line of railway, nearly completed, extends from the Atlantic to the Pacific Coast of the Dominion.

New Brunswick lies between the 64th and 69th degrees of west longitude (from Greenwich) and between the 45th and 48th parallels of north latitude; that is to say the latitude of the Province is the same as that of Central France, Fredericton, the Capital, and nearly the geographical centre of the Province, being in the same latitude as the city of Lyons, France. The whole Province lies in a more southerly latitude than any part of the British Isles.

In shape New Brunswick is an irregular quadrilateral.

Its greatest length from north to south and its greatest width from east to west are each about 200 miles.

Its area in square miles is 27,322; in acres, 17,394,410, or about the same as that of Scotland.

The population of the Province was 321,233 by the census of 1881.

ESTIMATE CONTENTS IN ACRES OF THE SEVERAL COUNTIES IN THE PROVINCE.

County.	Area.
Restigouche,	2,072,710 acres
Gloucester,	1,195,000 "
Northumberland,	2,756,000 "
Kent,	1,149,000 "
Westmorland,	887,300 "
Albert,	435,000 "
St. John,	386,400 "
Charlotte,	822,500 "
Kings,	877,200 "
Queens,	924,700 "
Sunbury,	656,000 "
York,	2,278,000 "
Carleton,	788,200 "
Victoria,	1,324,200 "
Madawaska,	810,500 "
Total,	17,393,410

THE COAST.

The Atlantic Ocean, or more properly speaking, arms of that ocean, wash the Province of New Brunswick on the north, east and south. On the south the Bay of Fundy, having an average width of about forty miles, separates New Brunswick from Nova Scotia, the two Provinces being united by the narrow Isthmus of Chignecto. The navigation of the Bay of Fundy is esteemed safe at all seasons of the year. On the east of the Province are the Gulf of St. Lawrence and Northumberland Straits; the width of the latter varying from ten to thirty miles. The Straits of Northumberland separates New Brunswick from Prince Edward Island. On the north of the Province is the Bay of Chaleur (Baie des Chaleurs) with an average width of twenty miles, separating New Brunswick from the peninsula of Gaspé, Quebec. The waters on the west and north are not navigable during the winter season, or on an average from December to April, because of the ice; but communication is maintained, more or less regularly, with Prince Edward Island at all seasons of the year.

The coast of New Brunswick is indented with many excellent harbors, some of them being of great capacity. Among those on the Bay of Fundy Coast are St. John, St. Stephen, St. Andrews, St. George, Lepreaux, St. Martins, Musquash, and the estuary of the Petitcodiac. On what is called the North Shore are Baie Verte, Shediac, Buctouche, Richibucto, Miramichi, Shippigan, Caraquet, Bathurst, Dalhousie and others. Besides those named there are numerous minor ports, and the principal rivers are navigable for ocean-going vessels for a considerable distance from the sea.

The coast of New Brunswick is supplied with an excellent system of lights and fog alarms, and shipwrecks are very rare.

The Bay of Fundy and all ports upon its borders are open

for navigation at all seasons of the year. The harbor of St. John has never been known to freeze over, and the other bay harbors are rarely, if ever, obstructed by ice. These New Brunswick ports are the only harbors in America, north of Cape Hatteras in North Carolina, of which this can be said, and the fact is regarded as likely to be important in determining the Atlantic terminus of the Canadian trans-continental railway system, which is now on the eve of completion, and will unite the harbors on the Pacific with those on the Atlantic Coast of America, thereby affording a route from Great Britain to Eastern Asia more than one thousand miles shorter than any other. It is confidently hoped that a large portion of the trans-continental trade will be done by New Brunswick ports, in which event the commercial importance of the Province will be very greatly enhanced.

Among the harbors of New Brunswick, which have been looked upon as likely to become very important termini of ocean and continental traffic are those of Shippegan, in Gloucester County, Chatham and Newcastle in Northumberland County, St. John and St. Andrews.

Lying off the Coast of New Brunswick are numerous islands, which are included in the Province. Of these the principal are Grand Manan, Campobello and the West Indies in the Bay of Fundy; and Shippegan and Miscou, which separate the Bay Chaleur from the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

CHAPTER V.

THE SURFACE OF THE COUNTRY.

The surface of New Brunswick is undulating. There are no extensive level plains, and no high mountain ranges. Along the river valleys are low, flat areas, of alluvial deposit, known as intervals, and from these the country rises to what would be a low table land, if it were not intersected in all directions by the courses of streams, which give a succession of gently rising hills and broad valleys. A few isolated mountain peaks break the otherwise smooth outline of the landscape, but they are never of great altitude. The highest known elevation in New Brunswick is Bald Mountain, treeless, on the shore of Nictau lake, in the central part of the Province. Its summit is less than three thousand feet above the sea level. Immediately to the south of Bald Mountain is a rough and broken area, by estimation forty miles square, containing a large number of elevations generally conical in shape and none known to exceed 3,000 feet in height; but outside of this there is no large consecutive area in the Province not adapted for settlement. Tracts of rough and broken land, on which the soil is thin, are met with in other parts, but they are of comparatively small extent. The proportion which the waste land, that is land not suited for agriculture, bears to the whole area of the Province is not more than one quarter, or in other words, the area of arable land may be estimated at 13,000,000 acres.

The remainder is not to be considered as valueless, as much of it is covered by forests of commercial value, and a large part of it has been pronounced by competent authority to be well suited for sheep-raising. There is, practically speaking, no barren, or absolutely waste land in New Brunswick.

In 1849, Prof. J. F. W. Johnston, F. R. S., made a report upon the agricultural capabilities of the Province. He estimated the area, including the best upland, capable of producing two tons of hay or forty bushels of oats to the acre at 1,000,000 acres. At this time a large section of the Province had not been explored, and Prof. Johnston qualified his estimate by saying that a fertile belt of first-class upland might be found to extend across the northern portion of the Province. It is now known that such a belt does exist, although its exact area is not ascertainable, in the absence of accurate surveys; but enough is known of it, and sufficiently large areas of first-class land, unknown thirty years ago, are to be found in other parts of the Province to warrant an estimate of 3,000,000 acres as the extent of land of this quality in New Brunswick.* Of this area less than one-half has been taken up by settlers, and the remainder is now open, and will be made available for settlement by the construction of roads through it, as rapidly as the demand justifies.

Of second-class upland, that is of land capable of producing one and a half tons of hay or thirty bushels of oats to the acre, Prof. Johnston estimated that there was an area of 7,000,000 acres; and this is probably quite accu-

*This is my own estimate made from data of my own collecting. I have found that it agrees with the estimate made by Prof. Hind, F. R. G. S., in 1865. He says in his report to the Government of New Brunswick: "The area of first-rate upland soil within the limits of the Province was estimated by Prof. Johnston to be about one million acres; it is satisfactory to know that further experience suggests the idea that this estimate is too low, and that in the almost inaccessible river valleys, respecting which Prof. Johnston could obtain no information, sixteen years since, without undertaking a journey through an unbroken wilderness, there is an available area of upland soil which will increase his estimate at least one-half, and an area of interval and valley land which may be reasonably assumed not less than 3,000,000 acres, instead of 1,050,000, as estimated by Prof. Johnston."

rate enough for practical purposes. The greater part of this area is unoccupied by actual settlers.

The remaining 3,000,000 acres of arable land is either light sandy, gravelly or stony soil. It is fairly productive, but in many cases hard to work, and in others is what is known as hungry land. Much of the soil of this class is near the sea coast, the towns and the main highways, so that a large portion of it is already settled upon, and in many cases is farmed profitably.

Of the 4,000,000 acres of land in the Province, not included in the estimate of arable land, embracing bogs, heaths, barrens and caribou plains, Prof. Johnston says they are "not to be considered as absolutely irreclaimable, but to be unfit for present culture or for settlement, until much larger progress has been made in the general improvement of the Province." Prof. Hind thinks that while many may be induced to concur in this view, "it must be borne in mind that the experience obtained in Lower Canada shows that by drainage and a year's tillage, many of the bogs, heaths and barrens can be made most productive pasture lands."

The best land in New Brunswick is in the interior, and this will account for the fact that so large an area of that best adapted for settlement is still unoccupied. It has until recently been inaccessible except at some few points, and at all of these the land has been taken up and very prosperous communities are established.

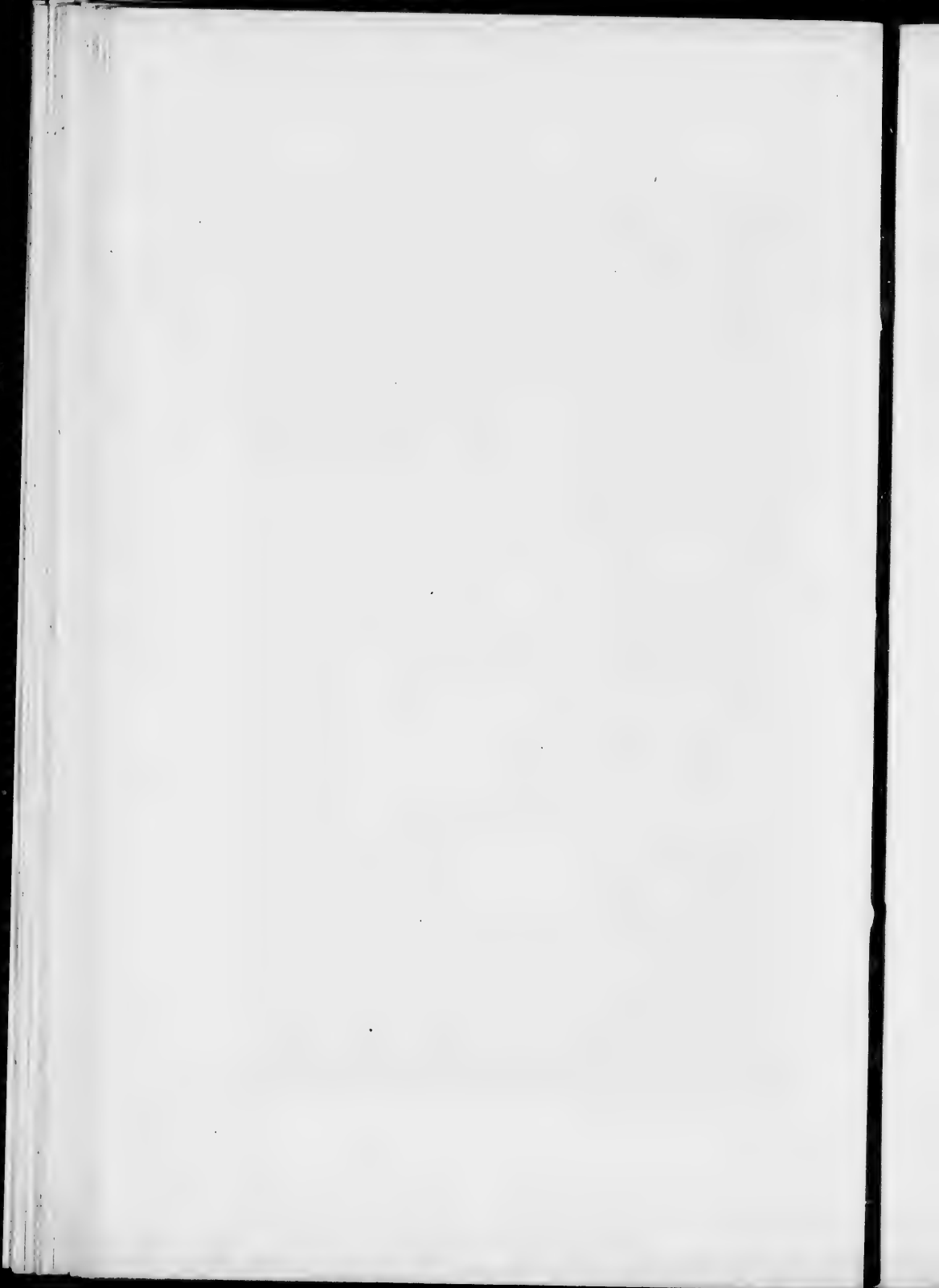
Two distinguishing features of New Brunswick are the salt marshes at the head of the Bay of Fundy and the interval or alluvial deposits in the river valleys. The former are referred to at length in another chapter.

THE INTERVALS

Upon all the rivers of New Brunswick are large, low-lying tracts formed of sedimentary deposits. They consist of a

MARYSVILLE CHURCH.





layer of fertile loam, light, easily worked and free from stone, resting upon sand or clay. Some of these intervals are overflowed by the rivers at the spring freshets, others are above the highest point which the water ever reaches. Similar in formation to the intervals are the numerous islands which are found in all the rivers. These intervals are in some cases so extensive that they contain many large farms; in most cases, however, they are less than a mile wide, measuring back from the river bank. In these instances, farms will begin at the river bank, sometimes with a low interval, which is overflowed every year, following this will be a higher interval, and back of this the gentle slope of the highland. These alluvial tracts are not confined to the main rivers, but are found even upon the smallest tributaries, and they are almost invariably of the same fertility and general excellence.

Dr. Bailey, of the New Brunswick University, writing in 1864, in his report to the Government of the Province, speaking of the intervals yet in a wilderness condition, said :

"These interval lands, while they forbade any attempt at geological exploration, could scarcely fail to attract attention for their evident fertility, and for the very remarkable luxuriance of their vegetation, elms and mountain ash attaining an enormous growth, arbor vitæ, spruce, fir, birch and poplar being very numerous, while the shrubs, herbs and ferns, some of the latter attaining a height of four or five feet, were generally of a kind to indicate great fertility of the soil supporting them."

CHAPTER VI.

THE CHARACTER OF THE SOIL.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

Prof. Johnston, from a careful comparison of statistics gathered from all parts of the Province, estimated that the river islands and intervals and the marsh lands were capable of producing an average of $2\frac{1}{2}$ tons of hay or 50 bushels of oats to the acre; that the best quality of upland would produce on an average 2 tons of hay or 40 bushels of oats to the acre; the second quality of upland $1\frac{1}{2}$ tons of hay or 30 bushels of oats to the acre; and the inferior land 1 ton of hay or 20 bushels of oats to the acre. He gave the following comparison of the productiveness of New Brunswick and the States of New York and Ohio, his estimate of the production of New Brunswick being made from a comparison of sixty-two independent returns, embracing within the scope of their application every part of the Province. The New York and Ohio estimates were those published by the State Agricultural societies.

AVERAGE PRODUCE PER IMPERIAL ACRE.

	State of New York.	State of Ohio.	New Brunswick.
Wheat,.....	14 bushels.	$15\frac{1}{4}$ bushels.	20 bushels.
Barley,.....	16 "	27 "	29 "
Oats,.....	26 "	$33\frac{3}{4}$ "	34 "
Rye,.....	$9\frac{1}{2}$ "	$16\frac{1}{2}$ "	$20\frac{1}{2}$ "

	State of New York.	State of Ohio.	New Brunswick.
Buckwheat,.....	14 bushels.	20 $\frac{1}{4}$ bushels.	33 $\frac{3}{4}$ bushels.
Indian Corn,.....	25 "	41 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	41 $\frac{3}{4}$ "
Potatoes,.....	90 "	69 "	226 "
Turnips,.....	88 "	— "	460 "
Hay,.....	—	1 $\frac{3}{4}$ tons.	1 $\frac{3}{4}$ tons.

These returns show that the productiveness of New Brunswick per acre is greater than that of either of these States, notwithstanding the fact that the methods of agriculture pursued in both New York and Ohio are superior to those followed in New Brunswick.

Such statistics, although so favorable to New Brunswick, do not give a correct conception of what can be done by farming the best soils in the Province after the most improved methods of cultivation, and in considering the results which such returns, as are available, of the yield of the farms give, it ought to be borne in mind that in the great majority of instances the standard of agriculture is far below what it is in England. The methods of cultivation which the majority of New Brunswick farmers adopt would be ruinous in Great Britain. Among the returns from which the above summary of the yield per acre in the Province is taken, the yield of wheat in many localities is placed at 30, 35 and even 40 bushels per acre, and the weight per bushel in one case as high as 70 lbs. to the bushel; the average weight stated in the returns is 63 lbs. to the bushel. The yield of barley is in several instances put as high as 40 bushels to the acre, in one case at 60 bushels, and in one at 64 bushels, averaging in weight from 50 to 60 lbs. to the bushel. The yield of oats is in many instances stated at 40, 45 and as high as 60 bushels to the acre, with a weight averaging over 40 lbs. to the bushel, and going as high as 47. In some instances the yield of rye is put at 40 bushels, average weight 53 lbs. Buckwheat is stated to yield 40, 45, 50 and even

60 bushels to the acre, weighing from 40 to 52 lbs. to the bushel. Indian corn is returned as yielding 50 and 80 bushels to the acre, the average weight being 60 lbs. to the bushel. Potatoes are returned in some cases at 400 bushels to the acre; turnips at 700, 800 and even 1,000; carrots at the same. Mangolds at 600 to 800 bushels, and hay as high as 3 and 4 tons to the acre.

Similar results to these are realized every year by good farmers upon good land, but the average for the Province is reduced by the fact that much land, not of the best quality is cultivated by reason of its proximity to the towns or main thoroughfares of traffic, and that many of the farmers are unskilful, not to say shiftless.

As by far the larger part of the vacant land now recommended for settlement in New Brunswick rests upon the Upper Silurian formation, and as upon this formation lie the best farming districts in Eastern North America, a more detailed description of this part of the Province is given:—

THE FERTILE BELT.

Extending across the whole north-western part of New Brunswick, from the International Boundary to the Bay of Chaleur, is a district which by reason of its great fertility has been called "The Fertile Belt." It comprises the greater part of the counties of Carleton, Victoria, Madawaska and Restigouche, containing by estimation 2,500,000 acres, including land, granted and ungranted, cultivated and in a state of nature, and nearly all of it may be classed as first-class upland. Of this area fully 2,000,000 acres are unoccupied by settlers.

The soil of this tract has been formed by the "weathering" of Upper Silurian slates and limestone, fertilized by the decaying forest leaves and other vegetation during thousands of years. It possesses the valuable property of increasing

in fertility whenever it is first ploughed, the first one or two crops being invariably put in without ploughing. Prof. Johnston, after extensive enquiries and explorations, said that "of this formation (the Upper Silurian) a large part of the richest upland soils of the Province is formed, the fertile, cultivated and equally promising wild lands of the Restigouche, and those on either side of the St. John, rest upon and are formed chiefly from the debris of these rocks."

Of the composition of the soil itself, which he classes as first-class upland, he says:—

"The rocks from which it is formed are generally slaty clays more or less hard, but usually crumbling down into soils of considerable strength and great tenacity. Among them are beds of valuable limestone, and so far as I am informed, from the reports of Dr. Gesner, the presence of lime as an ingredient of the slaty rocks themselves, a chemical character of much value, distinguishes the soil of these upper Silurian strata."

Professors Hitchcock and Goodale, and Dr. Holmes, recognized authorities on this subject in the United States, said in a report to the Legislature of Maine that the soil in this belt, which extends into Maine, is "the best of upland." They also say that "it is capable of making an excellent stock-growing country;" that the character both of the soil and climate adapts it particularly to wheat growing, and that its capacity for sheep-raising is practically unlimited.

Mr. Ellis of the Canadian Geological Survey, reported that in this northern fertile belt there was over four thousand square miles of area, a very large proportion of which is highly suitable for settlement. He also expressed his belief that if the district were opened to settlers it would be at once occupied.

Charles S. Lugrin, Secretary of the N. B. Agricultural Board, thus spoke in his report to the Legislature, made in 1870:—

"The 'ridges,' as the uplands are called by the people, are

covered with a luxuriant growth of rock maple, yellow birch and other hard woods. Copious springs of water abound, and the open character of the forest renders it easily cleared. One cannot speak too highly of the fertility of the ridges and their value to the Province. I have passed over some of them and have found for miles the same unbroken succession of luxuriant forest. The trees stand wide apart, very little underbrush obstructs the view, and the whole scene looks more like a beautiful park than an unclaimed wilderness."

Richard Bellamy, Deputy Crown Land Surveyor, refers to the unsettled portion of this belt, over which his extensive explorations have extended, in the highest possible terms, and as he is a practical farmer as well as an experienced woodsman, his opinion is entitled to great weight.

Edward Jack, a recognized authority, who represented the Province at the Forestry Exhibition, said in a letter to the N. B. Railway Company:—

"For the largest body of good wilderness farming land in New Brunswick, I beg leave to point to the tract lying north of the Tobique (the Company's estate), embracing nearly a million acres. By far the greater part of it is agricultural land of excellent quality, free from stone, and well covered by a splendid forest of rock maple and other hard woods."

Hon. John Costigan, Minister of Inland Revenue for Canada, says:—

"I beg to state that the vacant (*i. e.*, unoccupied) land in Victoria and Madawaska is the largest and best tract of agricultural highland in the Province. The soil is good and there is an abundance of the best water in the world."

Professor Hind crossed the eastern extremity of this district in his geological survey of the Province, and although his references in his report to the agricultural capabilities of the country are very few, he says that he observed "large areas of cultivable land in that locality." Moses H. Perley, in his hand-book, speaks of this soil as very fertile. William

B. Mills, referring to that portion of this belt owned by the New Brunswick Railway Company, and which is in no wise different from the remainder, says :—

“ I state as the result of my own observations, made in a series of explorations into this district that as an agricultural region the land north of the Tobique and a portion of the land south of the Tobique is unsurpassed by any land in the eastern part of Canada in its fertility and general adaptability to farming purposes. This land possesses the advantage of being well watered ; it would scarcely be possible to lay off one hundred acres in any one block, which would not contain either a brook or a copious spring.”

To such testimony as this it may seem superfluous for me to add my own ; but having for fifteen years devoted much attention to this part of the Province, both by personally exploring the country and by a systematic series of enquiries and having given the results of my observations such publicity as would ensure the correction of any errors, if such existed, my observations may possibly have a weight which they might not otherwise possess. These are briefly as follows :—

An area of unoccupied land, belonging in part to the New Brunswick Railway Company, but principally to the Crown, and containing by estimation 2,000,000 acres, nearly all equal in fertility and fitness for agriculture to the best agricultural districts now under cultivation in the Province, and similar in all essential points to the celebrated farming district of Aroostook County, Maine, admitted to be the finest rural section in the New England States, extends across the northwestern part of the Province of New Brunswick.

Wherever settlements have been established upon land of a similar character in New Brunswick they have invariably been prosperous.

The land is generally free from stone, well watered, easily cleared, and improves with cultivation.

The tract is sufficiently level to permit of the construction of a line of railway across it, connecting the New Brunswick Railway with the Intercolonial Railway.

A highway road, ninety miles in length, from Campbellton on the Intercolonial Railway to Grand Falls on the New Brunswick Railway, could be so located as to be nearly straight, and yet to traverse good land for its entire length.

The country is slightly undulating but without any high elevations.

Large tracts of valuable timber land are in the neighborhood of this tract, and the first-class land is itself covered with a heavy growth of merchantable wood.

The climate is favorable to agriculture and stock-raising.

Reference has been made to the fact that a large part of this fertile belt is owned by the New Brunswick Railway Company. It was given to the company as a bonus to aid in the construction of a railway up the valley of the St. John, and being held in reserve for the company for some years until earned, and never having been placed on the market by the company, it remains unoccupied by settlers, although the land on the southern and western sides of the grant has been nearly all taken up and is occupied by thriving farming communities. This land is now offered for sale in lots to suit purchasers. The address of the agent of the company is *Fredericton, New Brunswick*, and from him particulars as to price, &c., may be obtained. The company say of their settlement land:—

“The principal tract of settling land owned by the company is surrounded on three sides by settlements already well established, and on the fourth side is abutted by fertile Crown lands, into which a colony could extend itself for forty miles, or as far as the line of the Intercolonial Railway, and thus while the settlers on the borders would have ready access to the markets afforded by

the towns and cities, those in the interior would have an independent market at the scene of the logging operations.

"Owing to the abundance of good land at one time held by the Crown in New Brunswick, and the almost nominal terms at which it could then be obtained, farmers have been very prodigal of it, and the system of cultivating extensive tracts superficially, instead of smaller areas thoroughly, has generally prevailed. The census gives the acreage of improved land per head of the population, including merchants, mechanics, laborers, etc., as *six* in the County of Carleton, which, as has already been said, is similar to the company's land in point of fertility, and in the character of the crops, and the other industries, besides agriculture, for which it is best adapted. Six acres per head of the population may seem a large amount, and it is, but the reason is that systematic cultivation of the soil was for a long time almost unknown in New Brunswick, the farmers of the last generation preferring to clear new land, rather than maintain the fertility of that already under cultivation. In this way very large farms, much of the land being uncultivated though "improved," became common. This increases the ratio of "improved" land in proportion to the population. At this rate, the first-class farming land owned by the company would sustain a resident population of 150,000 people, and according to estimates compiled respecting the adjoining County of Aroostook, would produce food sufficient for 600,000 people. It will thus appear that there is upon this tract a field for the establishment of large colonies, to be reinforced from year to year, as the breadth of cultivated land increases, and other industries, besides agriculture, engage the attention of the people."

THE DYKED LANDS OF WESTMORLAND AND ALBERT COUNTIES.

"Dykes that the hand of the farmer had raised with labor incessant
Shut out the turbulent tides, but at stated seasons the flood gates
Opened and welcomed the tide to wander at will on the marshes."

—*Longfellow.*

Dr. Dawson, the learned author of "Acadian Geology," speaking of the tides at the head of the Bay of Fundy, says:

"At low tide wide flats of brown mud are seen to extend for miles, as if the sea had altogether retired from its bed, and the

distant channel appears as a mere strip of muddy water. These flats are composed of a fine silt, the result of the attrition during long ages of the uplands of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, which is carried into the bay by the numerous rivers flowing into it. This mingled with the remains of marine plants and animals has by a slow process during long centuries been borne by the great tides of the bay and deposited in vast tracts, lying in the Counties of Albert and Westmorland in New Brunswick and in some parts of Nova Scotia."

From the earliest occupation of Acadia by the French the importance of reclaiming these deposits from the sea and their great value in an agricultural point of view has been well understood. In 1612 the early French navigators and the Jesuit fathers who accompanied them spoke of these marshes extending as far as the eye could see, and the earliest settlers were not long in utilizing them, for we find it stated in a report made to the King of France about 1670 that the Acadians "have skilfully dyked the salt marshes and on these dykes they raise with so little labor large crops of hay grain, and flax, and feed such large herds of fine cattle that an easy means of subsistence is afforded, causing them to altogether neglect the rich uplands." These meadows, reclaimed by these French settlers upwards of two centuries ago, are yet cultivated with undiminished profit, and unfortunately with the same result, in some cases, in respect to the rich uplands as the Intendant of the colony complained of to his Sovereign.

The Marshes are reclaimed from the sea by the construction of what are called dykes and aboideaux. Dykes are shaped structures of earth, about twelve or fifteen feet high at the base and from four to eight feet high at the top. Aboideaux are the enlargements of the dykes where they cross a creek. These are often extensive structures, hundreds of yards in length and a hundred feet or more wide. They contain a

sluice built of timber, arranged with a valve to allow the egress of fresh water and to prevent the ingress of the tide. Aboideaux are built of alternate layers of brushwood and earth. The expense of dyking a new marsh averages from eight to twenty dollars an acre. The amount of land now dyked in New Brunswick is estimated at 65,000 acres.

The soil of the dyked lands is a very tenacious loam and is rich in phosphates, lime and salt. It is well adapted to the growth of hay and cereals. Grain grown upon it is invariably heavier and brighter than that grown on the uplands. Prof. Sheldon, of the Wilts and Hants Agricultural College, Downton, Salisbury, England, says:—

“The land within the dykes is firm and solid, of excellent quality and covered with a thick sward of coarse, though vigorous and nutritive grass. The fertility of these reclaimed soils is unusually high; they are never manured, but cut on the average upwards of two tons of hay to the acre—a yield which has been sustained for many years and shows no signs of running out.

“The land, however, under this system of farming is found to become weedy in the course of time, and it becomes expedient to plow up portions of it in rotation, at intervals of ten or twelve years, taking one crop of oats with which new grass seeds are sown to form the new sward which is desired. This once ploughing is found to kill the weeds for the time being, and they do not again become very troublesome for some years; and when at length they do, the land is simply ploughed up again in the way described.

“The system of cultivation of new dyked land is very simple, and consists of surface draining by cutting ditches twenty-two yards apart, three feet wide at the top, two feet nine inches deep and sloping to one foot wide at the bottom. About three years afterwards the land is ploughed in ridges of six to eight feet wide, sown with oats and seeded down with timothy and clovers. It then yields large crops of grass of a coarse description; and it would seem to me that careful draining, generous cultivation and discriminating manuring would increase the quantity, or at all

events improve the quality of the grass. By a well devised system of drainage, carried out in a workmanlike manner and by the free percolation of rain water through them these dyke lands would lose much of the saline element which at present is not favorable to the growth of the finer grasses and they would become fitted to the growth of roots, green crops and grain, while as pastures they would be greatly improved."

The dyked land produces naturally three kinds of grass, called respectively couch, broadleaf and water grass. The variety known as couch is not the same as the troublesome grass of that name found on the uplands; it only resembles it in appearance and it will not grow upon the uplands. It is very nutritious and makes excellent hay for horses. It is claimed that horses will thrive as well on marsh hay and eight quarts of oats a day as upon upland hay and twelve quarts of oats. Broad leaf is a heavy stalked grass with broad, coarse leaves; it is also highly nutritious and well adapted for cattle, which fatten rapidly upon this grass with grain. It possesses stringent properties, which render it favorable for forced feeding, as they prevents cowering. Water grass, or "three square," is a leafy, triangular grass, very rich in saccharine matter; combined with clover it is excellent fodder for milch cattle, promoting the flow of milk rather than the growth of muscle and fat. The couch grows on the dryer portions of the dyked land; the broad leaf upon that which is moderately dry; and the water grass upon the wetter portions.

When the land is seeded down with clover and timothy, the clover generally disappears after a year or two and the timothy a few years later, being supplanted by white clover and couch. Some farmers have practised seeding biennially after haying, thereby keeping up the growth of the cultivated grasses and producing a more merchantable but not more nutritious hay.

Marshes to be kept in the best condition require thorough draining, and should be broken up frequently. If this generally understood rule were acted upon to a larger extent even better results would be obtained than those which have made so many marsh owners affluent. By ploughing every five or six years, and bringing to the surface about an inch of the deeper soil, the best results might be made perpetual. Three tons of hay to the acre is the ordinary yield of the best kept marsh.

All kinds of marsh are much improved by being occasionally flowed by the tide. It results in a diminished crop the following year, but this is succeeded by several years of increased yield. In some cases the tide is let in by the common consent of proprietors, but this is usually difficult to obtain. Nature occasionally takes the matter in her own hand, and the tide breaks through the barriers, overflowing the meadows and depositing a rich layer of fertilizing silt. Wheat is found to be a very profitable crop on the dyke lands after these floodings, as high as fifty bushels to the acre having been produced.

The dyke lands or marshes, though usually belonging to several proprietors, are not divided by fences and are pastured in common by the several owners, who are allowed to feed on the aftermath a number of cattle proportionate to the extent of their holding of marsh. For pasturage these lands are unsurpassed. The beef raised on the marshes is of superior juiciness and flavor, and is esteemed as the best produced in the Province.

The price per acre of marsh land depends very much upon circumstances, but from \$100 to \$150 would be an average. In some localities good marsh land can be bought as low as \$50 per acre. In others where the area is small and the land is consequently better cared for it is held at very much higher rates than those above quoted.

The mud of the undyked marsh land is a valuable fertilizer for the uplands. In the Parish of Coverdale, Albert County, the land is naturally of not high fertility, but every year the farmers haul immense quantities of this mud and spread it upon their fields and have thereby brought the soil up to a high standard. The Coverdale farmers are among the most prosperous in the Province.

The results obtained from the use of this mud are surprising. A member of the Harvey Agricultural Society recently stated that seventeen years ago he bought the farm he lived on. A four acre field was so run out that he only obtained from it two tons of poor, weedy hay. The following winter he hauled 240 loads of marsh mud and applied it to the field; two men and a team did the work in twelve days. Next year he cut from the same field twelve tons of good merchantable hay. He said that it had ever since raised heavy crops and the line of demarcation between the fields thus treated and those adjoining is still visible. Another farmer stated that several years before he broke up an acre and a half of upland and sowed it with oats. It yielded him 20 bushels. The following winter he spread upon the field 150 loads of marsh mud, and sowed it with oats the following spring. The yield this time was 140 bushels of oats. Many other similar instances could be cited.

Though much of this dyked land is held by persons who appreciate its value and farm it properly, there are tracts which, for various reasons, are open to purchasers at a fair value, and there are large areas yet unreclaimed. The attention of farmers with capital, who may contemplate settling in America, is especially directed to these tracts of land, the value of which, under a judicious system of tillage, can hardly be over-estimated.

CHAPTER VII.

THE PROVINCE DESCRIBED BY COUNTIES.

New Brunswick is divided into fifteen Counties. Charlotte lies in the southwest; St. John and Albert front upon the Bay of Fundy; Kings, Queens, Sunbury, York, Carleton, Victoria and Madawaska are in the valley of the St. John; Westmorland, Kent and Northumberland border on the Gulf of St. Lawrence and Northumberland Strait, Gloucester and Restigouche on the Bay of Chaleur.

CHARLOTTE COUNTY.

The area of Charlotte County is 822,500 acres. It includes the Islands of Grand Manan, Campobello, and the West Isles. About one half the area of Charlotte County is yet vested in the Crown and of the ungranted portion it is estimated that 100,000 acres are adapted for agriculture. Of the granted portion 218,688 acres were stated by the census of 1881 to be occupied by settlers, the remainder being held as timber preserves. The population of Charlotte County in 1881 was 26,087.

According to the same census the area of cleared land in Charlotte in 1881 was 97,953 acres, or more than double the area cleared 1851; the population of the county having increased only 35 per cent. in the same period the increase in improved land is an evidence of greatly increased attention to agriculture.

The principal crops raised in the county in 1881 were :—wheat 30,424 bushels, oats 89,631 bushels, buckwheat 28,446 bushels, potatoes 304,811 bushels, turnips 104,516 bushels, hay 27,516 tons. Of butter 614,295 lbs. were produced.

The live stock in Charlotte in 1881 were as follows :—horses 2,745, horned cattle 14,505, sheep 15,136, swine 2464. The clip of wool was 48,148 lbs.

The County of Charlotte, while not regarded as of the first rank in an agricultural point of view, contains some of the best farms in the Province, and the large domestic demand for produce and the readiness of access to the markets of the United States at all seasons of the year make it a desirable location for farmers.

In 1881, 27 saw mills, employing 435 men, were in operation in Charlotte; the total production of manufactured lumber being valued at \$314,585. On the St. Croix river, which forms the international boundary, are numerous saw mills, some of which are in the State of Maine, but employ persons who reside in the County of Charlotte, N. B.

Fishing is an important industry in this county. In 1881, 1981 persons were employed in the fisheries; the catch consisting of 20,072 quintals of cod, 46,882 quintals of haddock, hake and pollock; 65,740 lbs. of lobsters, 20,654 bbls. of sardines and 10,000 bbls. of other fish, besides 66,000 gallons of fish oil.

Ship-building is prosecuted to some extent in Charlotte County.

The Red Granite Quarries at St. George, give employment to a large number of men, and are being developed into an industry of great magnitude. The deposit is inexhaustible, and the quality equal to that of any red granite known to exist in the world. It takes a high polish, and can be quarried in blocks of any desired size. These quarries are in the immediate neighborhood of the harbor of St. George,

on the Bay of Fundy, and the Grand Southern Railway affords land connection with the continental railway system. The market for the granite is in Canada and the United States and it is claimed that owing to the enormous extent of the deposit, and the facilities for mining and shipment it would be possible to deliver the granite in Europe at a rate to compete with the output of the Scotch quarries. The attention of capitalists is invited to these Charlotte County quarries.

A deposit of Anthracite coal has lately been discovered at Lepreaux in this county. Several shafts have been sunk and very excellent coal has been raised. The extent of the deposit has not been ascertained accurately, but it is expected to prove of considerable value.

There are deposits of copper and other minerals of economic value in Charlotte County, some of which have been partially developed. The county presents a promising field for mining operations.

At Milltown is the St. Croix Cotton Mill, erected within a few years and having a capacity of 20,000 spindles.

Perhaps no county in New Brunswick contains a greater number of excellent water powers than Charlotte, and the situation of the county, its excellent system of internal and external communication, and its favorable climate adapt it especially for the establishment of manufactories.

St. Andrews is the shiretown of the county. It has a population of 2,128 and is beautifully situated on a peninsula projecting into Passamaquoddy Bay, at the mouth of the St. Croix. The excellence of its harbor has already been spoken of, and on the completion of the several lines of railway, intended to give shorter communication between the maritime and the interior Provinces of Canada than is afforded by the Intercolonial Railway, it is likely to become a commercial centre of much importance. It is now a

favorite resort of summer tourists, who are attracted by its delightful climate and its unrivalled facilities for sea bathing, yachting and fishing. Several excellent hotels afford accommodation for transient visitors, and many prominent Canadians have cottages here at which their families reside during the summer. A sardine factory, lately erected here, does a large and profitable business—the fish being caught in the bay. A branch of the New Brunswick Railway runs to St. Andrews and gives connection with all points east and west. There is also regular communication by steamer with St. John, St. Stephen, and Boston, Massachusetts. St. Andrews is a port of registry, and on the 31st December, 1884, 188 vessels with a tonnage of 12,268 tons were registered there.

St. Stephen, population 2,338, is the largest town and most important business centre in this county. It is situated on the St. Croix river sixteen miles above St. Andrews. St. Stephen has a large domestic and foreign trade and the former especially is rapidly increasing. Its principal export is sawn lumber. There are factories of various kinds here and extensive wholesale houses. It is one of the most thriving towns in New Brunswick; the St. Stephen's Bank, capital \$150,000 is located here. The town is lighted with gas and arrangements are being made to introduce an artificial water supply. The country in the neighborhood of the town is well adapted to agriculture.

The New Brunswick Railway has a branch to St. Stephen; the Grand Southern Railway connects the town with St. John by way of the coast, and the town enjoys the same facilities in the matter of steam connection as St. Andrews. Calais, a thriving town in the United States, lies directly across the St. Croix from St. Stephen.

Adjoining St. Stephen, so as to form a continuous town, is Milltown, population 1664, where there are several large

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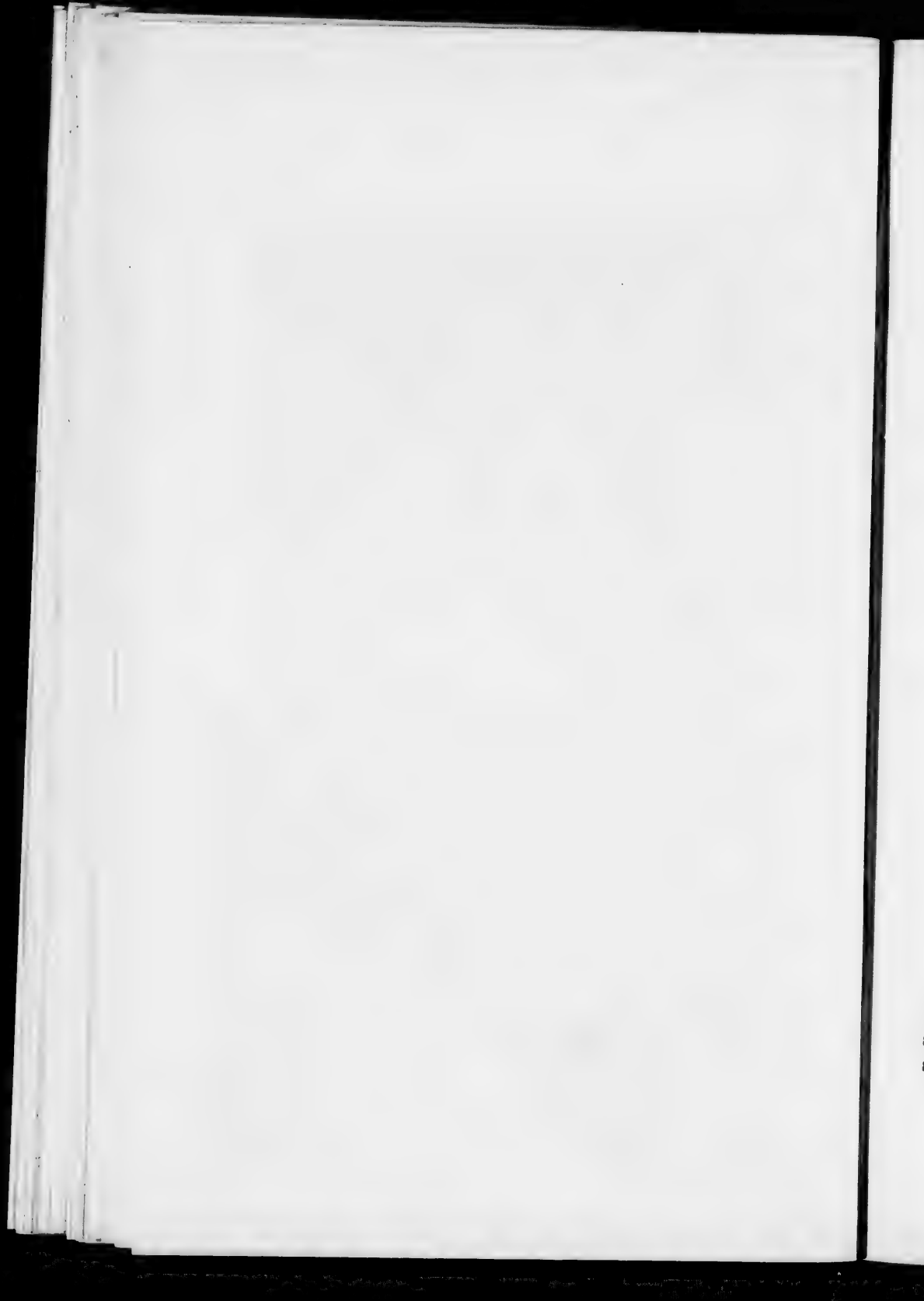
PRINCE WILLIAM STREET—West Side.



SAINT JOHN, N. B.

PRINCE WILLIAM STREET—East Side.





mills for sawing lumber. The St. Croix Cotton Mill is in this village, which is one of the most progressive and wealthiest communities in the Province.

St. George is a village at the mouth of the Magaguadavic river and on the line of the Grand Southern Railway.

Charlotte County presents a limited number of opportunities for farmers with capital to purchase excellent improved farms, and the facilities for engaging in manufacturing are many.

ST. JOHN COUNTY.

St. John County is a narrow strip of land lying along the Bay of Fundy coast. Its area is 386,400 acres, all of which are granted except about 25,000 acres. The surface is rugged, and a considerable portion of the county is very uninviting to the farmer, but the land when once tilled, has been found to be very productive.

The population of St. John County by the census of 1881 was 54,966.

Only 25,158 acres of land in this county were cleared, according to the census of 1881, and of this area 14,096 were under cultivation. The principal crops grown were oats 46,617 bushels, potatoes 128,329 bushels, hay 12,703 tons; of butter 154,649 lbs. were made. There was of live stock as follows: horses 3,011, horned cattle 5,407, sheep 2,263, swine 1,061. The proximity of the cities of St. John and Portland—population, with suburbs, about 43,000—renders the intelligent prosecution of agriculture in St. John County very profitable notwithstanding the unfavorable character of the soil in general.

The city of St. John—population in 1881, 26,127—and the city of Portland—population in the same year, 15,226—are both situated in St. John County, and although under separate municipal governments, adjoin each other so closely and are so closely connected in business that they may be

considered as one city. Together they form the largest centre of population and the most important business centre in the Maritime Provinces of Canada. These cities are situated at the mouth of the St. John river. The excellent character of the St. John harbor has already been referred to,* and it may be added here that the harbor, although affording all the accommodation the present trade of the port requires, is capable of great extension. Without taking into account the great space, known as Courtenay Bay, accommodation could readily be provided in the harbor proper for fifty or sixty steamers of the largest class, and no where could dry docks and basins, and wet docks, be erected at less cost than here. The security of the harbor is a consideration of the utmost importance. At none of the points where wharves have been built or their erection has been proposed would vessels be in an exposed position; in fact, no part of the harbor is dangerous during a storm, as is proved by the fact that it is regularly crossed by a ferry at all times of the year, the trips being suspended only on such rare occasions as the violence of a storm renders it impossible to see lights or hear signals.

St. John was founded in the year 1783, by the United Empire Loyalists, who came to the Province after the American Revolution. The valuable timber lands in the interior of the country soon gave the place considerable commercial importance, and, in time, its fame as a ship-building and ship-owning port became widely known. On December 31, 1884, the number of vessels on the register of St. John and their tonnage was as follows:—

THE SHIPPING OF ST. JOHN.			
	No.	Tons.	
Sailing vessels on the register Dec. 31. 1883,	626	245,869	
Steamers " "	51	5,267	
Total,.....	677	251,136	

*See Page 37.

According to the census of 1881 there were invested in the City and County of St. John in industrial establishments \$3,966,079, the number of hands employed was 5,997, the total amount of wages paid was \$1,435,390, and the output of material was valued at \$7,648,067. Some of the principal articles manufactured were as follows:—

Lumber,.....	\$2,621,365
Produce of Foundries, &c.,.....	648,910
Cars and Locomotives,.....	213,500
Wrought Stone,.....	105,064
Carriages,.....	98,200
Boots and Shoes,.....	507,519
Furniture,.....	164,600
Clothing,.....	229,230
Ships,.....	414,032
Soap,.....	119,000

In St. John, in 1881, the number of men employed in the fisheries was stated by the census to be 544, the catch of fish consisting principally of herrings and gaspereaux, of which about 35,000 barrels were taken.

St. John and Portland are for the most part well built cities, particularly the former, of which many of the business streets would be not out of place in more pretentious cities. The Churches of St. John are nearly all very fine structures. A great fire in 1877 destroyed nearly half the city and the structures which have taken the places of those consumed are many of them very handsome.

“The following Banks have branches in St. John:—The ‘Bank of Montreal,’ paid up capital \$12,000,000, (about £2,400,000 sterling,) London, England, office, 9 Birchen Lane, Lombard street, E. C.; the ‘Bank of British North America,’ paid up capital, about \$4,866,656, (£1,000,000 sterling), London, England, office, 3 Clements Lane, Lombard street, E. C.; the ‘Bank of

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Nova Scotia,' capital \$1,250,000, (about £250,000 sterling.); the 'Halifax Banking Company,' capital \$500,000, (about £100,000 sterling.) The following have their head offices here:—The Bank of New Brunswick, capital \$1,000,000, (about £200,000 sterling); the Maritime Bank, \$686,000, (about £137,200 sterling); besides private Banking houses with considerable resources. A Savings Bank under control of the Dominion Government accepts deposits at a good rate of interest. The Post Office Money Order Department offers the same facilities as in England. The American and Intercolonial Express Companies transfer money from various points at low rates. The Electric Telegraph Company make transfers by telegraph at moderate rates."*

St. John has connection by rail with all points east and west and with the interior counties of the Province. A splendid line of steamers ply between this port and Boston, and other steamers afford regular communication with Nova Scotia. The port is visited during the year by very many freight steamers from Europe. No vessel ever need leave St. John in ballast, as there are lumber cargoes always offering.

St. John offers many facilities for manufacturing. Fuel is cheap. Wood is largely used by the mills and factories, which employ their refuse material in this way. Coal is abundant and cheap; the Grand Lake mines up the St. John river, the Joggins mines at the head of the Bay of Fundy, and the Spring Hill mine in Cumberland, Nova Scotia, are all within easy reach, and fuel for all purposes can be obtained at very low prices. Mr. Cornwall, who has already been quoted, says:—

"In cotton goods the natural dampness of our climate renders a valuable service; the loss of time and material incident to the manufacture in a dry climate, by the breakage of threads, are much reduced here. The facilities for obtaining raw material by

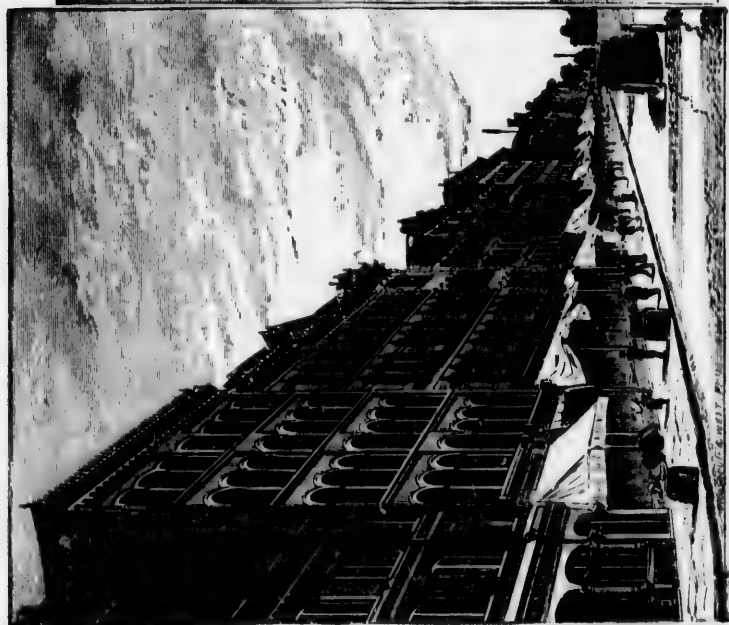
*From an introduction to *Hamilton's Handbook of St. John*, by Ira Cornwall, Agent General of New Brunswick.

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KING STREET—North Side.

SAINT JOHN, N. H.



KING STREET—South Side.

water are unsurpassed in the Dominion. In woollen manufactures there are many striking advantages. This Province is now becoming a large producer of raw material. The advantages for sheep grazing are becoming known, and much of the land is being utilized for this purpose. For woollen as well as cotton goods the City water is most valuable and effective in rendering dyeing colours fast.

"In the manufacture of leather, which has, and always will be a most profitable business in this Province, the local development of cattle raising adding much to the advantages. There are ample supplies of Hemlock Bark, one of the most essential elements in this business, almost at our doors. The export of the extract from that bark forms an important item in our commerce.

"In the iron working industries of all kinds, the abundance of coal, the easy access to the best of iron, cheap living, and most important—cool summer climate, mark such a number of points in our favor, that if properly known, would leave little necessity to fear our competitors."

Among the most noticeable public buildings in and about St. John, are the Custom House, said to be equal to any other structure of the kind in America, the Post Office, the City Building, the Country Market, the Provincial Lunatic Asylum and the Public General Hospital.

The water supply of the cities of St. John and Portland is excellent. The cities are lighted with gas and electricity.

An idea may be formed of the trade of St. John from the fact that in the year 1882, there arrived at the port 2,004 coasters, with a tonnage of 187,858 tons; the arrivals from foreign ports being 1,536 vessels of 493,783 tons. The export of lumber in 1882 was as follows:—

Deals,.....	207,309,848	supl. feet.
Deal ends,.....	7,630,004	"
Boards and Scantling,.....	43,523,279	"
Timber,.....	11,449	tons.

Palings,.....	1,952	m.
Laths,.....	129,958	"
Shooks,.....	71,207	"
Shingles,.....	14,643	"
Spars,.....	578	
Sleepers,.....	55,593	

The only other towns in St. John County are:—St. Martins, population 2,500; a ship-building town on the Bay of Fundy, most beautifully situated on a commodious harbor. A railroad, the St. Martins and Upham, connects the village with the Intercolonial Railway. There are manganese mines in operation near St. Martins. Fairville is a suburb of Portland. Its population is about 1,500. It is the first station out of St. John on the New Brunswick Railway.

Connection has lately been made between the railway systems on the east and west side of the St. John harbor by a bridge over the St. John river at the falls.

KINGS COUNTY.

The County of Kings adjoins the County of St. John on the north. Its area is 877,200 acres, of which the greater part is granted. It is estimated that of the ungranted lands about 4,000 acres are adapted for immediate settlement. In some respects Kings County takes the lead of all the counties in point of agricultural progress. In 1881, when the last census was taken, there were in this county 113,640 acres under crop, or somewhat more than in any other county. This position occupied by the county is due in part to the excellent character of its soil, and in part to the proximity of the St. John market, and these facts render the vacant lands in the county very desirable locations for new settlers. Not many farms in Kings County are in the market, but occasionally a good opportunity is afforded to a

man of capital, to establish himself upon an excellent improved farm in this county.

Kings County is divided into two unequal parts by the St. John river, which here expands out into an extensive bay. The eastern part of the county is much the larger. The Intercolonial Railway intersects it through the centre, so that no farm in the county is more than 10 or 15 miles in a direct line from the railway. The St. Martins and Upham Railway runs from Hampton station through Kings and St. John Counties to the harbor of St. Martins, and the Central and Havelock, Elgin and Petitcodiac Railways, the latter now being constructed, also intersect Kings County. It is therefore excellently well provided with railway accommodation, and a complete system of highway roads, with good bridges over the streams extends to every section.

The nearest of the Kings County villages to St. John is Rothesay, nine miles distant on the Intercolonial Railway. Rothesay is a beautiful village on the bank of the Kennebecasis Bay, an arm of the St. John. It is the home of many St. John merchants. The most important town in the county is Sussex, on the Intercolonial Railway and in the heart of an agricultural section which cannot be too highly praised. The population of Sussex is about 2,000. There are several industrial establishments here of more than local importance. The Markhamville manganese mines are situated a short distance from Sussex. They have been operated over twenty-five years, the output in 1881 was 2,126 tons. Over 130,000 gallons of milk are shipped from Sussex to St. John daily.

Other villages in Kings County are Barnesville, where there are saw and grist mills, a tannery and a carriage factory. It is situated on the St. Martins and Upham Railway and in the heart of a fine agricultural section. Clifton

is a beautifully situated village, of about 200 population, on the north bank of the Kennebecasis. It is a shipbuilding village, but great attention is paid to the cultivation of strawberries and raspberries, thousands of quarts being shipped daily during the season, principally to the United States.

Hampton is the Shiretown of Kings. It is on the Inter-colonial Railway, and has a population of about 500. The country in the neighborhood is well adapted to farming. A large match factory is located here.

Penobsquis is a village of 500 population, on the Inter-colonial Railway. A pulp and paper mill are located here, manufacturing the coarser varieties only.

The principal agricultural products of Kings in 1881, were:—wheat 45,601 bushels, oats 333,995 bushels, buck-wheat 311,348 bushels, potatoes 734,369 bushels, hay 63,330 tons. Of live stock there were 6,310 horses, 28,118 horned cattle, 28,702 sheep, 5,471 pigs. 971,184 pounds of butter were made in this year in Kings County. These amounts show a most gratifying increase and prove that the agriculture of Kings is progressive.

There were 47 saw mills in operation in Kings in 1881, employing 337 men, and producing \$155,343 worth of manufactured lumber. The other lumber products consisted of 33,343 cubic feet of pine, 12,145 cubic feet of tamarac, 26,080 cubic feet of birch and maple, and 42,791 cords of firewood.

Valuable grey granite quarries are found in Kings, on the St. John river. The output in 1881 was 4015 tons.

One of the finest agricultural sections of Kings County, and one wherein there is greater room for expansion than in any part of the county is the Parish of Havelock, in the northeastern extremity of the county and adjoining Westmorland. It is readily accessible at all points, by high-

ways and a railway, the Havelock and Elgin and Pet-
codiac, has been constructed into it from the Intercolonial.
The proposed short line railway from Montreal to Halifax,
will pass through this parish. At Havelock Corner are
some of the finest farms in New Brunswick. This set-
tlement might be extended for a considerable distance into
Queens, Kent and Westmorland Counties, and as the soil is
of the highest fertility, with markets convenient, it may be
safely recommended to settlers as one of the most desirable
localities in the Province.

The western part of Kings County is intersected by the
New Brunswick railway, along which on the river shore are
numerous summer resorts of people from St. John and else-
where. The river parishes of Kings are among the most
prosperous agricultural sections of New Brunswick.

The population of Kings County, according to the census
of 1881, was 25,617.

The area of cleared land in this county has increased
threefold in the last 30 years.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Queens County adjoins Kings County on the north. Its
area is 924,000 acres, of which about two-thirds are granted.
It is estimated that of the ungranted portion about 100,000
acres are adapted for settlement. The area of cultivated
land in the county was put at 70,000 acres in 1881. Queens
is intersected by the St. John, and its great tributaries, the
Grand Lake and Washademoak Lake, and a considerable
portion of the area embraced within the county is com-
posed of lakes and rivers. The settled districts for the most
part border on the river and the lakes. The land is gener-
ally very good, and some of the finest lowlands or intervals
and islands in the Province are in Queens County.

The population of the county in 1881 was 14,017. The

principal occupation of the people is agriculture, but lumbering forms an industry of considerable importance, and so does the shipping of cordwood to St. John and to the lime burners of Rockland, Maine.

Coal mining is carried on to some extent, but this industry is yet in its infancy. Hitherto the system of coal mining has been thoroughly unscientific, the vein mined from, which is about twenty inches in thickness, lies near the surface, and any farmer who has it upon his land digs up what he wants either for his own use or for sale. The known area of the coal bearing district in Queens and Sunbury is about 600 square miles. The output of coal in 1881 was 4,406 tons, but it has largely increased since. During the last year the New Brunswick Railway has used this coal as fuel for their locomotives.

The area usually considered as embraced within the coal mines of Queens and Sunbury is 40 miles in length with a breadth of 15 miles. It seems to be pretty well settled that over the greater part of this district the surface vein of coal extends and, if this is so, the quantity of coal contained in it cannot be far short of 500,000,000 tons. The total output of coal in Canada is less than 1,500,000 tons a year, so that the surface vein contains more than enough coal to supply the requirements of Canada, at the present rate of consumption, for over 300 years. Whether any deeper veins exist is not known. In a memorandum made by Dr. Gesner some years ago he speaks of bituminous shale and coal "eight feet thick at a depth of 250 feet," but he omits to mention the locality where it was found. Without further particularizing or attempting to give accurate data, where much must be left to conjecture, it is safe to assume it as satisfactorily established that these coal mines contain a supply of coal practically inexhaustible. The quality is good. It is quite equal to other varieties in common use as a steam coal. For

blacksmiths' use it is said to be particularly good, and for coking no coal is superior to it. The coking of bituminous coal is now an important industry in various parts of the United States. The Central Railway, the route for which is surveyed and on which the work of construction will shortly be begun, will pass directly through the centre of these coal fields and must tend greatly to develop them.

The ungranted lands of good quality in this county are chiefly to be found in the northeastern extremity, although smaller tracts, where the soil is suited to farming, are to be found in the western part of the county between the St. John River and the New Brunswick Railway. The ungranted lands in the northeastern part of the county will be opened by the Central Railway. This will give the fine section of country lying around the head of Grand Lake connection with St. John and Fredericton, and it is not unreasonable to expect that this district will become, at an early day, one of the most thriving and progressive in the Maritime Provinces of Canada. The proposed Short Line Railway to connect Halifax, Nova Scotia, with Montreal and Quebec will pass through this section of Queens County, and settlers who now take up land there will be reasonably certain to find themselves, within a few years, upon or near one of the principal through railway lines in Canada. Access to this part of the province is now had by fine steamers, which at all seasons of open water ply between the head of Grand Lake and St. John. An excellent system of highways reaches all settled parts of the county.

The Shiretown of Queens is Gagetown, a very pretty village on the right bank of the St. John.

The principal agricultural products of Queens in 1881 were, wheat 17,811 bushels, oats 159,051 bushels, buckwheat 176,191 bushels, potatoes 405,919 bushels, hay 34,000 tons. There were stated to be 3,014 horses, 17,402 horned cattle,

13,743 sheep, and 2,734 pigs in the county in that year, and the product of butter was 511,253 pounds. The area of cleared land in Queens has nearly doubled in the last twenty years, and the general progress of agriculture has been about in the same proportion.

The manufacture of lumber is not an important industry in Queens, the 16 sawmills in the county working principally to supply the local demands. The lumbering interest is, however, considerable, the logs being sawn in St. John. In 1881 180,756 spruce logs, 71,599 pine logs, 21,062 masts and spars, 35,000 cubic feet of timber and 229,250 cords of firewood were cut in this county.

SUNBURY COUNTY.

Sunbury County lies immediately to the north of Queens. Its area is 656,000 acres, about two-thirds being granted. Of the ungranted land about 100,000 acres are fit for settlement. The references to the soil and industries of Queens County apply to Sunbury.

The great intervals of Sheffield and Manguerville more than a century ago attracted the attention of the explorers from Massachusetts, and, as has been already mentioned, were the site of the first English settlement in the province.

Sunbury is divided into two nearly equal parts by the River St. John, and the western half is intersected by the main line of the New Brunswick Railway and the Fredericton branch of that road. Throughout the latter part of the county are vacant tracts of land well adapted to farming and rendered desirable as locations for settlers by their proximity to an important railway line, giving access to all markets. In the eastern part of the county there is considerable good land, although a large portion of the area is marshy or stony, and not adapted to settlement.

The Central Railway, which will cross this part of Sun-

bury, will lead to the development of those portions of it which are suitable for agriculture, and will also lead to the opening of the coal deposits existing in parts of the country now covered with a dense forest.

Shipbuilding at one time was somewhat of an important business at Oromocto in this county, but during the last few years it has fallen off.

The shiretown of Sunbury is Burton. Oromocto is a village of about 300 population at the mouth of the river of the same name.

In 1881 the number of acres of improved land in Sunbury was 36,902, of which 28,756 were under crop, the principal productions being: wheat 12,204 bushels, oats 60,496 bushels, buckwheat 47,221 bushels, potatoes 194,937 bushels, hay 16,595 tons. The number of horses was 1,312, of horned cattle 8,770, of sheep 5,923, of swine 1,588. The quantity of butter manufactured was 202,278 pounds. The progress in these respects during the last thirty years has been fully equal to 100 per cent.

There were seven saw-mills in Sunbury in 1881, manufacturing principally for local consumption. Lumbering operations were small in the county that year, the following quantities only having been got out: pine logs 15,003, spruce logs 44,790, timber 11,100 cubic feet, fuel 17,899 cords.

The coal deposits were worked to a small extent, the output in 1881 being 1,797 tons.

There is a large deposit of bog iron ore known to exist in Sunbury, and 500 tons were mined in 1881. The proximity of the coal renders the existence of good iron ore in this county very interesting.

YORK COUNTY.

York County is the largest of the river counties and lies to the north of Sunbury. Its area is 2,278,000 acres, less

than two-thirds of it being granted, and of the ungranted portion about 200,000 acres by estimation are fit for settlement. The land under crop in 1881 was returned at 88,477 acres. This consists principally of upland, although along the St. John and its tributaries, the Keswick, the Nashwaak and others, are many fine intervals and islands. The St. John divides York County into two nearly equal parts. In the western half there is no large area of good land unoccupied, the interior consisting of rocky land, which though in most places covered with valuable timber is not at all suited for settlement, yet in the more recently settled districts are to be found many vacant lots on which the land is good.

The greater part of the vacant land in York County adapted for settlement is in the eastern half of the county, and although it is not to be found in very large blocks, settlers who wish to locate themselves on new farms in York will find no difficulty in obtaining a lot possessing the advantages of good soil and favourable location.

The population of York County was 30,397 in 1881, and the majority of the people outside of the city of Fredericton and the villages opposite are engaged in agriculture, although lumbering forms a very important branch of industry.

The New Brunswick railway extends for about 150 miles through York. The Northern & Western Railway, now in course of construction, has 45 miles of its length in this county, and the Central Railway will also be partly within it, so that in point of railway facilities York is not excelled by any county in the Province. A railway is also projected and will probably be constructed up the valley of the St. John from Fredericton to Woodstock on the western side of the river.

The principal agricultural products of York County in 1881 were: wheat 59,270 bushels, oats 390,444 bushels, buckwheat 169,834 bushels, potatoes 558,862 bushels, tur-

nips 198,402 bushels, hay 45,499 tons. There were in the county in that year 5,998 horses, 24,373 horned cattle, 22,937 sheep, and 4,414 swine. The quantity of butter manufactured in the county was 883,808 pounds. As compared with 1851, this shows an increase of fully 100 per cent.

The lumber interest of York is very important. At Marysville is the headquarters of Mr. Alexander Gibson's lumber business, which forms a large part of the whole wood trade of the Province. There are also mills in Fredericton, on the Pokiok and in other parts of the county, manufacturing lumber for export, the total number in 1881 being 37, employing 456 hands. The total products of the forest in 1881 in York were 1,399,342 spruce logs, 25,623 pine logs, 111,240 cubic feet of tamarac timber, 746,000 cubic feet of other timber, 23,868 cords hemlock bark, and 61,501 cords of firewood.

In the parish of Prince William, in this county, are situated the well-known antimony mines. These are owned by a company, called the Brunswick Antimony Company, with its head office in Boston, U. S. The deposit is very extensive and of great value, and its development affords an opportunity for the profitable investment of a large amount of capital. There are no statistics available of the output of this mineral.

The total amount of capital returned as invested in industrial establishments in York County in 1881, was \$585,100; but this must be increased by at least of \$1,000,000 to include the recent investments made in the Gibson Cotton Mill, and other new industries in the County. The number of hands employed in 1881 was 1,287, and the amount of wages paid \$286,796, the output of manufactured articles being stated to be worth \$1,524,717.

Owing to the existence of large hemlock forests in York and the other counties through which the railways centering at Fredericton pass, that city and vicinity are very

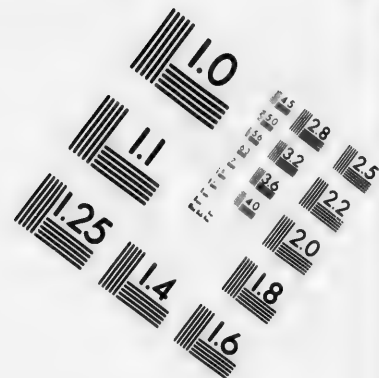
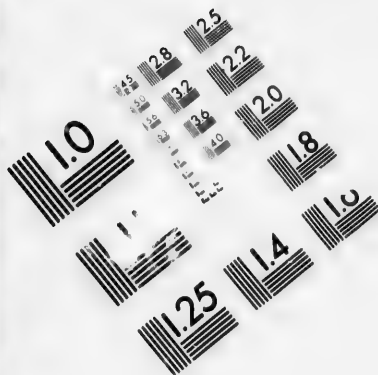
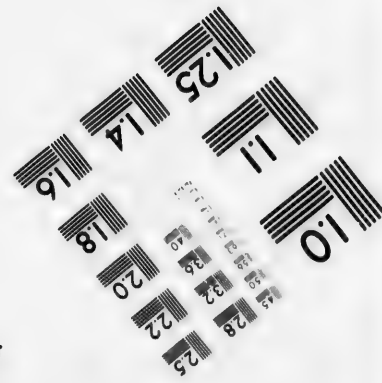
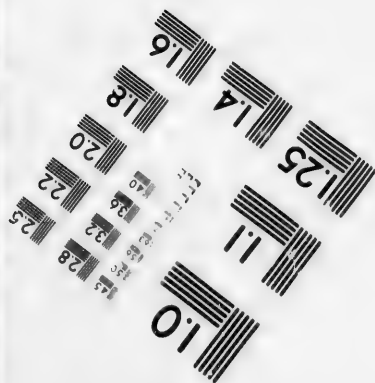
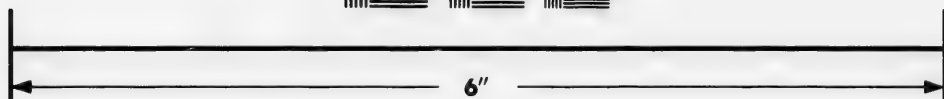
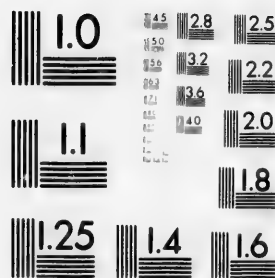
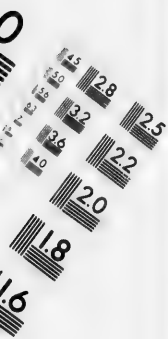


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favorably adapted for the prosecution of the leather tanning business. Several large tanneries are now in operation, the quantity of leather manufactured in 1881 being valued at \$225,800.

Considerable business is done in York in the manufacture of agricultural implements, steam engines, stoves and general castings, furniture, sashes and doors, carriages, bricks, and various other articles.

The general condition of the county both in an agricultural, lumbering and manufacturing point of view, is satisfactory and progressive.

A large market for farm produce is afforded by Fredericton, the villages of Marysville, St. Mary's and Gibson and the extensive lumber operations on the Nashwaak, Miramichi and elsewhere, and for any surplus there are always dealers ready to purchase it for export.

FREDERICTON, the Shire Town of York, is also the Capital of the Province. This pretty little city, population nearly 7,000, is situated upon a large interval on the western bank of the St. John, 85 miles from the sea by water and 67 by rail. The Parliament Building is a large freestone structure of handsome design, recently built to supply the place of one destroyed by fire. The other chief public buildings are the Normal School, the University building, the Government House, the Post Office and Custom House, the City Hall, the Anglican Cathedral, the Presbyterian, Baptist, and other Churches. Many of the business blocks are very fine structures and so are some of the private residences. Fredericton is a trade and manufacturing centre of some importance, being a port whence a considerable quantity of bark, lumber and agricultural produce is shipped to the United States, and having factories of various kinds in full and probable operation.

The city is supplied with water from the St. John by

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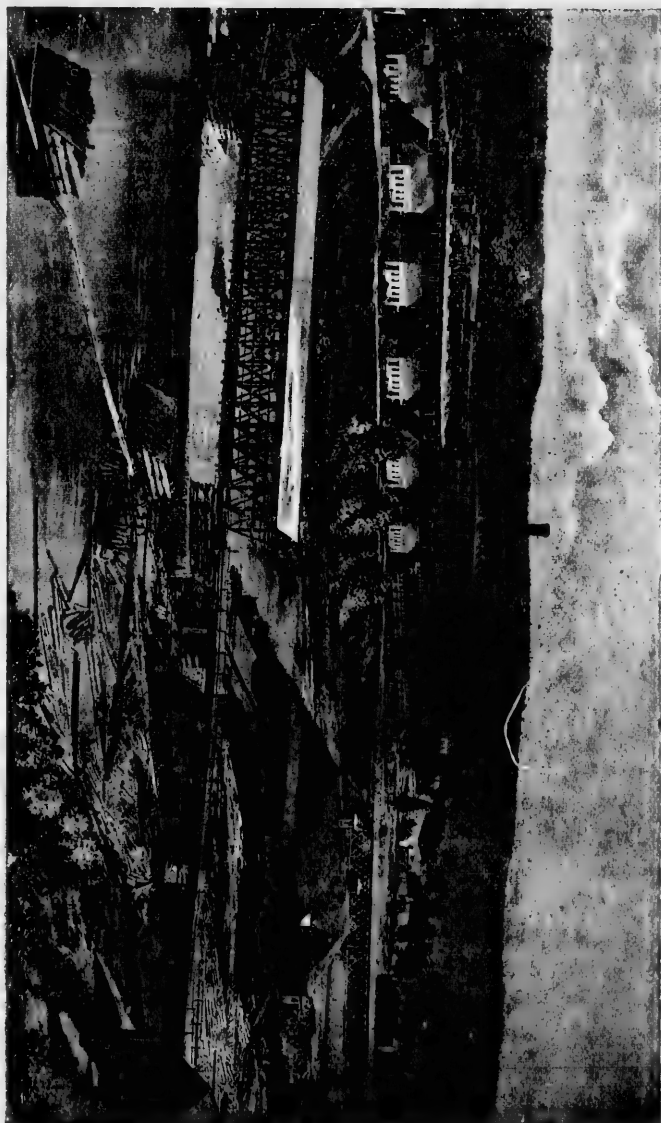
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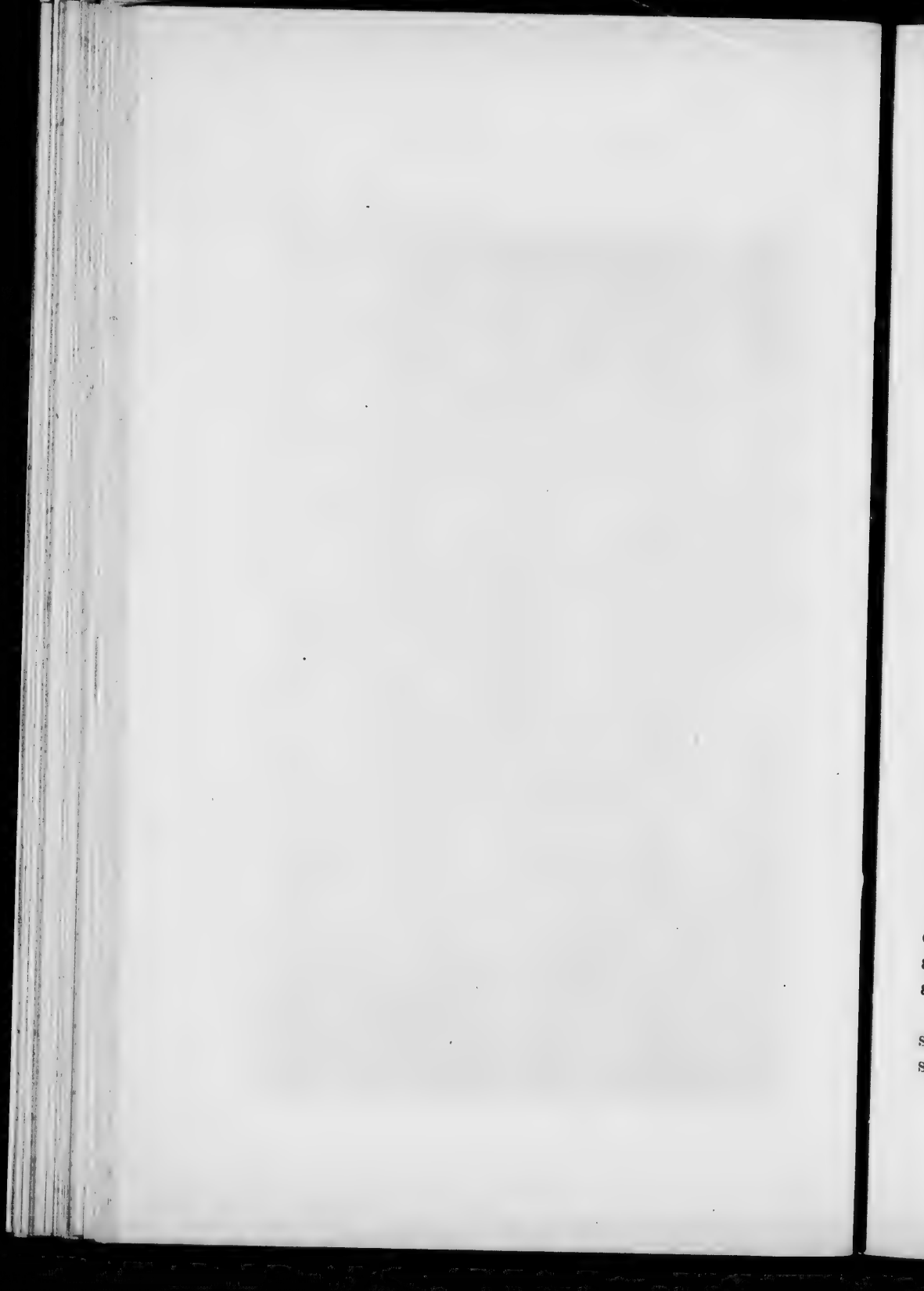
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GIBSON COTTON FACTORY.





what is known as the Holly system, the water being pumped into mains, thereby rendering a reservoir or elevation unnecessary. A very excellent fire protection is afforded by this system. The streets are lighted with gas.

A military school, with a garrison of 100 men, is maintained at Fredericton by the Government of Canada.

On the shore of the St. John, opposite Fredericton, are the villages of Douglas, St. Mary's and Gibson, at each of which are flourishing industrial establishments, the latter also being the terminus of the Northern & Western Railway, the projected Central Railway and a branch of the New Brunswick Railway. The St. John is here over half a mile in width, and a highway bridge has lately been constructed across it.

Three miles from Gibson, on the Nashwaak river, is Marysville, the first station on the Northern & Western Railway. The population of the village is at present about 1,000, all the people being directly employed in the lumber and cotton mills there located and owned by Mr. Alexander Gibson. Hitherto the principal industry at Marysville has been the manufacture of deals for the English market from spruce logs cut upon the head waters of the river Nashwaak, but Mr. Gibson has just completed a large cotton mill, which will add greatly to the importance of the place and largely increase the population, thereby affording a local market for agricultural produce. The most extensive brick-yard in the Province is located here. There are in the neighborhood several localities where small new settlements could be established, and a few improved farms can be purchased at any time at fair prices. Millville, Canterbury, Eel River and Harvey are flourishing villages in York County.

In Mr. Perley's hand-book, published in 1851, he thus speaks of two settlements in York County: "Two very striking instances of success attending the formation of new

settlements in the wilderness, by associations of settlers, can be adduced in this county. The Harvey settlement was formed in 1837, by a party of emigrants from the north of England who landed in the Province in a very destitute condition. The tee-total settlement was formed in 1842 by a party of destitute emigrants from the south of Ireland. Both these settlements are now in a most prosperous and thriving condition; many of the settlers, who at the outset were in actual want, are now possessed of large and valuable farms, while some of them have become positively wealthy." In 1881 the census gave the following facts relative to the district embraced in these settlements: population 1,597, acres of improved land 12,873, acres in crop 8,842, quantity of wheat grown 4,929 bushels, of oats 28,717 bushels, of potatoes 42,203 bushels, of hay 2,701 tons, besides other crops.

Large quantities of indian corn are now grown in York and Sunbury counties, the corn being canned for export. This is a new industry and there are no statistics of it in the census.

The settlement of Stanley in this county is of comparatively recent date. It is situated upon the Nashwaak, about 20 miles to the northeast of Fredericton. Its progress has been even more marked than that of the settlements just mentioned.

Along the St. John river and in the neighborhood of Fredericton are many excellent farms. Upon some of them English gentlemen of moderate means have located themselves, being attracted to this neighborhood by social and other considerations. The changes which take place in families bring good farms into the market from year to year, and persons desiring to buy a home near the capital of the Province and within reach of the best educational advantages afforded in this Province—advantages equal in all

respects to any to be enjoyed in Canada—can frequently find a place near Fredericton in every respect adapted to their requirements, and for sale at a reasonable price.

York County is situated upon the coal measures and in several localities veins of coal come to the surface, but no deposits have been found sufficiently large to pay for working.

Fruit culture is an important and growing industry in York, for which its climate and soil seem to be remarkably well adapted.

An important industry, giving employment to a large number of men, is the rafting of the lumber brought down the St. John river. This is done chiefly in York County at the extensive booms of the Fredericton Boom Company situated a few miles above the city.

The New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Land Company own a large tract of excellent land in the northeastern part of York County, and although much of it has been sold, principally to settlers from England and Scotland, the company has yet remaining a considerable area, conveniently located, of which a fair proportion is suitable for settlement. The address of the resident agent of the company is *Fredericton*.

CARLETON COUNTY.

Carleton adjoins York County on the northwest. Its area is 788,200 acres, of which about 28,714 acres are ungranted. Of this area 110,701 acres were cultivated in 1881, in which year the principal production of the farms were as follows: Wheat 90,869 bushels, oats 850,851 bushels, buckwheat 324,556 bushels, potatoes 662,595 bushels, hay 42,209 tons, butter 1,003,359 pounds. The following was given as a summary of the live stock: Horses 6,380, horned cattle 23,759, sheep 24,637, swine 4,341.

The population of Carleton in 1881 was 23,365.

Carleton is, in an agricultural point of view, one of the foremost and most progressive districts in Canada. Perhaps it would be impossible to find in eastern America an area of similar extent where the proportion of first-class land is as large as it is in Carleton. Nearly the whole county is not only fit for cultivation, but consists of arable land of the best quality. It lies for the most part upon the Upper Silurian formation, with which are associated the best uplands in America. The surface is generally level, the absence of any conspicuous elevation being one of the most noticeable features in the landscape. Many of the present residents of Carleton remember when the whole county was an unbroken wilderness. Where now we see range after range of well-tilled farms, with comfortable and in many cases elegant buildings upon them, only a few years ago was a dense forest, without so much as a footpath through it. So little, indeed, was known of it that the fine district on the eastern side of the St. John, now the site of some of the finest settlements in Canada, was not regarded by the authorities of the Crown Land Office as of any value. About thirty years ago settlers began to locate themselves in the interior, and a few years afterwards a colony, brought out from Scotland through the exertions of the Rev. Mr. Glass, a Presbyterian Clergyman, was located at what is now known as Glassville. This has proved one of the most successful colonies in Canada, and its progress afford a splendid illustration of what industrious men, even if unaccustomed to the country, can do upon new farms, provided the soil is good and the locality reasonably convenient. Adjoining Glassville are Johnsville, Chapmanville, Beaufort and other settlements, all thriving and increasing in wealth. The western half of Carleton has been settled for a somewhat longer period, and is in some respects more advanced than the eastern section; but in either, if the new settler is fortu-

nate enough to secure a home, he will find himself surrounded by every convenience, with all the "resources of civilization" within his reach. Having an outlet for its products, both by water and rail, Carleton does a large business in the export of all kinds of agricultural produce, the principal market for which is in the United States. It also contains 30 saw mills, employing 188 people and turning out \$168,000 worth of manufactured articles annually. The total value of manufactured articles produced in the county in 1881 was stated in the census at \$624,960; but to meet the increase since that date these figures would have to be increased fully fifty per cent.

Carleton County is intersected for its entire length by the New Brunswick railway and its branches to St. Stephen, St. John, St. Andrews and Fredericton.

WOODSTOCK is the chief town and is also the Shiretown. The population is over 3,000. It is an important railway station and immense quantities of farm produce as well as a large amount of lumber is handled here. Several saw mills, foundries and other industrial establishments furnish employment. The town is fairly well provided with public buildings, and is furnished with an excellent water supply by a pumping engine. Near Woodstock are situated the iron works, not now operated, but affording an opening for practical capitalists. The ore is abundant and of fair quality. Near the town are many remarkable orchards and nurseries, and this may be said to be the home of fruit culture in New Brunswick. Sharp's nurseries have a fame which extends beyond the borders of Canada.

Hartland, Florenceville, Centreville, Richmond and Bath are important villages in this county.

Although the greater part of Carleton County is, as appears above, already granted, the area of land unoccupied by settlers is very large. The New Brunswick Railway Company,

already referred to,* owns much land here of the best quality. Persons contemplating settlement in New Brunswick could learn of vacant or available land in this county by addressing the *Surveyor General* at Fredericton.

VICTORIA COUNTY.

Victoria County adjoins Carleton on the north. It has an area of 1,324,200 acres, of which less than ten per cent. is ungranted, but only 24,051 acres were under crop in 1881. The great disproportion between the granted and cultivated land is due to two causes:—First, the settlements in the county are mostly new, and secondly, the principal part of the New Brunswick railway's domain is in this county. The latter, which is over 1,600,000 acres and embraces parts of York, Carleton, Victoria and Madawaska County, is entirely unsettled, although fully 1,000,000 acres of it are fit in every way for immediate settlement. The land in Victoria, excepting in the southeastern section, resembles that of Carleton County, being for the most part first-class upland, fertile, well watered and free from stone. In the eastern part of the county is a considerable area where the land is not suited for farming, but bears a luxuriant growth of forest containing, even after many years cutting, a large quantity of valuable lumber. All the vacant, that is unoccupied, land in Victoria, as in the rest of New Brunswick, is clothed with trees nearly all of some commercial value. The principal crops grown in 1881, were: Wheat 27,677 bushels, oats 129,026 bushels, buckwheat 68,557 bushels, potatoes 124,142 bushels, hay 8,393 tons, butter 114,634 pounds. The aggregate capital invested in this and the adjoining County of Madawaska was by the census of 1881 stated to be \$75,000, producing \$163,049 worth of articles, and employing 169 hands. The population of the county in the same year was

*See page 48.

6,694. Nearly all the people are engaged more or less in agriculture, but lumbering enters largely into their occupation, too much so perhaps for the successful prosecution of farming. Things are changing in this respect greatly, and increased attention is given every year to farming with excellent results.

In Victoria County are situated two new settlements, the history of which is worthy of consideration by those who contemplate making a home in Canada.

NEW DENMARK is a tract of land containing 17,200 acres, situated eight miles southeast of Grand Falls, and is all upland. It was reserved for Danish settlers and is nearly all occupied. The first settlement was made in 1872, by a party of emigrants from Copenhagen, Denmark, the majority of whom were not farmers, and were brought out by an agent who took everybody who offered irrespective of their qualifications for the work of clearing new farms. Some of the first settlers only remained long enough to earn a little money at road making, and then sought the cities; others found their way to the Western States. Many of the latter finding the disadvantages incident to pioneer life in the west much greater than what they would have to contend against in New Brunswick have since returned and taken up farms in the colony. The growth of this settlement is steady; accessions being received every year from Denmark, where its great success is now well known, but owing to the area of Crown land available for settlers in this locality being limited, the expansion has not been as great as it would otherwise have been. The present condition of the settlement affords the best possible proof of the results sure to follow from the industrious and intelligent cultivation of the first-class uplands of New Brunswick. Here we have a people, the majority of whom a few years ago were poor, and labored under the disadvantage of not

understanding the language of the country, now located on productive farms well stocked and owned by themselves. Without exception they are comfortable and contented. They have a commodious church, excellent schools, and good highways, giving them communication with railway lines and excellent markets. It is only as yesterday that they were strangers in a strange land, the customs and climate of which they knew nothing of; they went into the green forest, undertaking labor which to Europeans is most unusual, and to-day they are citizens of the New World—landlords with a right to deal as they please with their property. There is room in Victoria County for thousands of such farms as those in New Denmark.

The KINCARDINE Colony is situated in the southern part of Victoria County. It was founded in 1873 by colonists from Scotland. The land was not well chosen, a large part of it being very rough and not such as ought to have been used in an experiment such as this colony was; but the selection was in accordance with the wishes of the organizer of the colony, who is not a resident of New Brunswick. The soil, however, is very fertile. During the first year the settlers had many discouragements and disadvantages, due in part to the non-fulfilment of the promises made in the prospectus of the colony—promises which were not warranted by the agreement with the Provincial Government; but these difficulties were soon overcome and the two sections of the colony, Stonehaven and Kintore, are now in a very prosperous condition. Four years after the founding of the colony, Mr. David Burns, J. P., one of the settlers, writing to the government, said:—

“In May, 1873, in passing along the brushed out track where the road is now built (time: morning sunrise,) our vision was limited to a few yards by the density of the forest. The only sounds then to be heard were the screaming of the owl, the snarl-

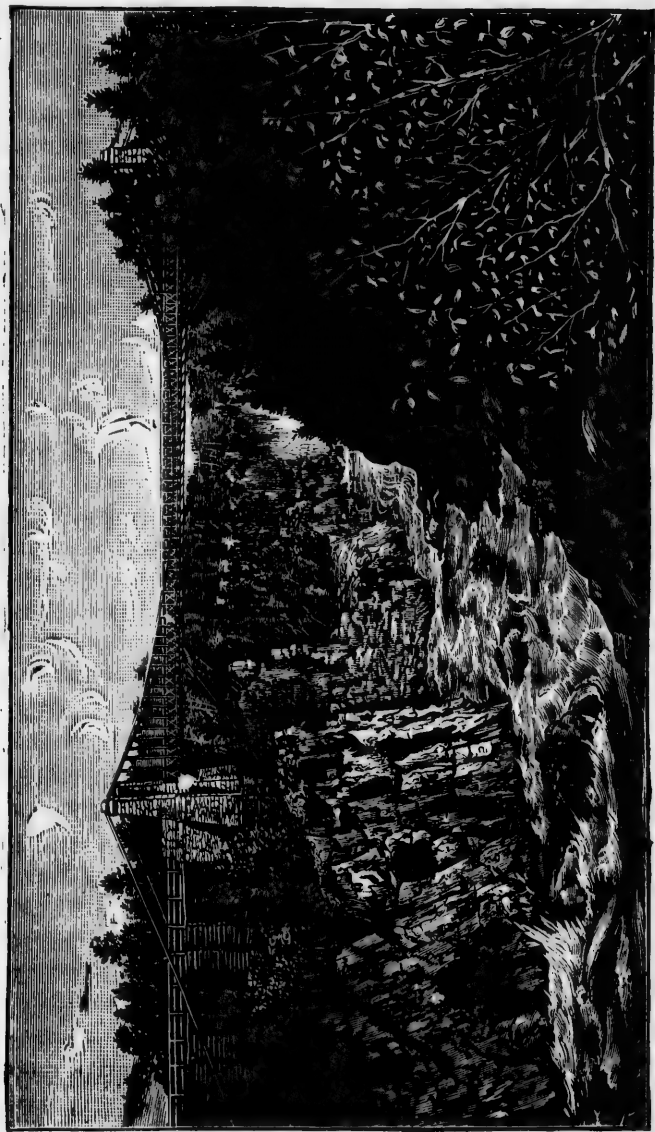
ing bark of the fox, and occasionally the indiscriminate grunt or "whistle" of the dreaded bear. But May, 1877, shows a different state of matters.

"In passing along the Kincardine road, the rays of the sun are peeping through the tree tops on the Watson Flat, on each side of the road with few exceptions, we have a clearance extending back from two to four hundred yards. The houses also show signs of change and improvement. The buildings that have been added show that the requirements of live stock have been attended to. The sounds now heard are the bleating of sheep and the lowing of cattle, the bark of the watch dog, the crowing of chanticleer and the amorous cooing of the house dove. And we also see the neat little garden both for use and ornament, forming part of the homestead of the free, independent farmer.

"Five years ago we were preparing to leave the home of our forefathers and our dear native land, that we might obtain such a home as I have described. It was then a look forward with a sort of semi-prophetic hope, balanced with a doubt as to the attainment of the wish. But the ceaseless stream of time has rolled on and what was then our fondest hope and dearest wish is now an accomplished fact. Our homes are our own, and if as yet there are no luxuries, there is comfort, and with many when the harvest is over they will have a year's provisions in store, and what some have reached will soon be reached by all."

This colony has made great progress since Mr. Burns' letter was written. It is provided with churches, school-houses and highways. The increase in the value of the settlement in the year 1876 was stated by the colonists themselves to be over \$15,000.

Victoria contains much valuable timber. Its mineral resources are comparatively unknown, and so much of the county is covered with dense forest that it is impossible to prospect it thoroughly. Almost all the economic minerals have been found in small quantities. On the Tobique river is an immense deposit of gypsum, highly esteemed as a fer-



GRAND FALLS, N. B.—Down the Narrows.—Length of Gorge, 1 mile.—Decent of Water, 125 ft.—Height of Bridge above the Water, 124 ft.

for over sixty miles, and a good highway road extends that far up the stream. There is room in this magnificent river valley for thousands of people. A railway is projected up the valley.

MADAWASKA COUNTY.

The County of Madawaska contains 810,500 acres, of which about 750,000 acres are granted. The acreage returned as under crop in 1881 was 33,010 acres. This has been largely increased since, but the proportion of the cultivated to the granted land is small, for the reason that the New Brunswick Railway Company holds a large portion of the area of the county. Of the ungranted portion of Madawaska, very little is unfit for cultivation, the greater part of the soil being of the same class as that of Carleton and Victoria. The River St. John forms the southwestern boundary of Madawaska, the river front of the county being about 75 miles. This is settled continuously and very thickly, the settlements extending back from the river in some places for a distance of twelve miles. The opposite shore of the St. John is in the State of Maine and it is also thickly settled. The great majority of the people are descendants either of the Acadian French, who found their way here after the "expulsion of the Canadians" from the region around the Bay of Fundy, or of settlers from the Province of Quebec. French is the language in universal use, but very many of the people speak English fluently and most of them sufficiently well to enable them to understand strangers and to make themselves understood. They devote their attention almost exclusively to agriculture, but lumbering is extensively prosecuted in the county and many of the French people find employment in the lumber woods. Practically all of the French people in New Brunswick are adherents of the Roman Catholic Church, and they have fine churches in all their principal centres of population and

an intelligent clergy. Education is making rapid progress amongst them. They have utilized the advantages of the Free School system to a very full degree. At all the principal points through Madawaska English people are settled, being for the most part engaged in commercial pursuits, but some of them prosecute agriculture extensively. The valley of the St. John through the Madawaska country is admitted to be among the most beautiful, if not the most beautiful district in Canada. The islands are many and luxuriantly fertile, the intervals are deep and highly cultivated, the hills are exceedingly picturesque and the massing of the farm houses together in little hamlets adds to the charm of the landscape. In the interior of the county, that is upon the domain of the New Brunswick Railway Company, there is abundant room for hundreds of settlers upon land of the finest quality. At Grand River there are several English families. The railway station is St. Leonards. Persons having some means at their disposal would find no difficulty in purchasing good farms here. The village of Van Buren, having several mills and starch factories, lies directly across the St. John, which makes the neighborhood one of considerable importance.

Edmundston is the Shiretown of the county. It is at the junction of the Madawaska river with the St. John, and is the present northern terminus of the New Brunswick Railway. It is 264 miles from the City of St. John by the river, but somewhat less by rail. Edmundston is a business centre of considerable importance, and will grow rapidly owing to the recent erection of extensive saw mills there. There is not much new land available for settlement in the immediate vicinity and the majority of the farms are not purchasable except at a good price.

Settlers in Madawaska have the advantage of being near the scene of large lumber operations and produce usually



LAKE TEMICOUATA, the Source of the Madawaska River, (30 miles long).

commands a ready sale. The New Brunswick railway furnishes an outlet for any surplus.

Railway connection will shortly be established between Edmunston and Quebec, when the New Brunswick railway will become a through line, the shortest from the interior of Canada to open ports over Canadian territory. The value of real estate along the railway may then be reasonably expected to increase considerably. Thirty-eight miles of the New Brunswick railway lie in Madawaska and at least twelve miles of the Quebec extension will also be in this county.

The principal agricultural products of Madawaska, according to the census of 1881, were: wheat 15,891 bushels, oats 70,000 bushels, buckwheat 71,541 bushels, potatoes 127,800 bushels, hay 8,176 tons. The population in 1881 was 1,699.

The progress of the County of Madawaska was greatly retarded for many years owing to the lack of ready means of communication with the remainder of the Province. This difficulty is now removed and an era of progress has set in. If fertility of soil and great forest wealth are the elements of a prosperous future that of Madawaska may be regarded as assured.

RESTIGOUCHE COUNTY.

The County of Restigouche contains 2,072,710 acres, of which a little over 216,000 are granted. Only 16,566 acres were returned as under crop in 1881, and the principle farm products of that year were stated to be: wheat 10,984 bushels, oats 77,534 bushels, buckwheat 16,930 bushels, potatoes 189,500 bushels, hay 6,566 tons; of butter 101,134 pounds were made. The live stock in the county was returned as follows: horses 1,135, horned cattle 3,954, sheep 5,623, swine 1,247. The population of Restigouche was returned at 7,058.

Of the 1,800,000 acres in Restigouche which are ungrant-

ed, by far the greater part is admirably adapted to agriculture. This forms a portion of what has been called the Fertile Belt, and has already been described,* so that no further particulars of its excellence need be given here.

The county takes its name from the river, which forms a portion of its northern boundary and separates the Provinces of New Brunswick and Quebec. The Restigouche empties into the Bay Chaleur. For eighteen miles above the sea, or to the town of Campbellton, the Restigouche is a wide, deep stream, forming in fact a continuous harbor in which vessels of the largest class find safe anchorage. The highest tides in the Restigouche rarely exceed nine feet. For seven months in the year, or in the season of open water, this river affords one of the finest harbors in the country, and a large shipping trade has been done in the past and is now done there. In attractiveness of surroundings and picturesque beauty this part of New Brunswick and the opposite shore of the river and bay is unsurpassed. It is already a favorite summer resort, and its popularity in this respect is rapidly increasing. Excellent hotels at Dalhousie and elsewhere furnish accommodation to tourists, who come from the cities of Canada and the United States, not a small contingent representing Great Britain. In addition to the sea bathing and boating, the salmon fishing serves to draw numerous visitors. This is indeed the great attraction of the place. Among the salmon streams of America, the Restigouche is undoubtedly the most popular. It has furnished sport to royalty, to vice-regal visitors, to the highest state officers in the American Union, to *litterati* of all nations, to many capitalists and other business men, and last but not least, to hundreds of farmers and farmer's sons. Its waters not only abound in salmon, but in trout as well, and its many branches, penetrating the heart of an unbroken wilderness, and interlacing with the tributaries of

*See page 44

other streams, afford a great variety of sport and scenery.

Several new settlements have been established in Restigouche County. Balmoral is one of these. The soil is described as rich and loamy, wooded with valuable timber, and the markets are "ready and convenient." This settlement is within ten miles of Dalhousie.

Colebrooke Settlement is between Balmoral and Campbellton, and is five miles from the Intercolonial Railway. It possesses "good loamy soil, well timbered."

Sunnyside is located on the Jacquet River within six miles of the Intercolonial. The soil is somewhat gravelly but it produces good crops.

Lorne Settlement is in the same vicinity, and the soil is of much the same quality.

Mitchell Settlement is in the same parish. The soil is described as dry and loamy.

All these settlements are in a flourishing condition, and as they are surrounded by fertile Crown Lands they afford room for thousands of new settlers. In 1881 there were 12 saw mills in this county, employing 114 hands, and turning out \$109,810 worth of manufactured lumber. Of timber of various kinds, 42,575 tons were cut in that year, and of fuel 1,5680 cords.

The sea fisheries afforded employment in 1881 to 235 men, the catch being returned at 336 quintals of cod, 1,120 barrels of herring, 351 barrels of mackerel, 297,800 lbs. of lobsters, besides smaller quantities of other fish. The catch of salmon for export was returned at 1,097 barrels.

The value of the growing timber in Restigouche is incalculable. Fully two million acres of its surface are covered with forest growth, consisting of maple, birch, beech, ash and other hardwoods, pine, spruce, cedar and other softwoods. Of the latter, cedar is the most abundant and will undoubtedly prove of the greatest value.

The Intercolonial Railway extends along the whole eastern part of Restigouche, and affords connections both with the interior provinces of Canada, and all parts of the Maritime Provinces. A railway has been projected to connect the Intercolonial with the New Brunswick Railway on the opposite side of the province. Such a road would pass through a splendid section of country, unsurpassed in agricultural capabilities by any part of Canada.

GLOUCESTER COUNTY.

Gloucester County has an area of 1,195,000 acres, of which about two-fifths are granted. Of the remainder about one-half, or say 300,000 acres, are adapted for immediate settlement. The soil is somewhat lighter than that of Restigouche, but it is of good quality in those sections which are recommended for settlement. At the new settlement of St. Isidore, the soil is reported as light, but good, and the average crop per acre is stated at: 30 bushels of oats, 20 bushels of wheat, 200 bushels of potatoes, or two tons of hay to the acre. The tract on which this settlement is located is quite extensive. Other new settlements are Pacquetville, Millville and Robertville. They are all doing very well. In all of these new settlements the population is almost exclusively of French extraction. Indeed, of the total population of the county in 1881, (21,614,) the greater portion were of French descent, and although there has been considerable increase in the population since the census was taken, the increase has principally consisted of people of that nationality.

Gloucester is bounded on two sides by the sea, and owing to this fact fishing forms an important industry. In 1881, there were 2,466 men in Gloucester engaged in fishing; the catch consisting of 38,475 quintals of codfish, 18,109 barrels of herring, 2,237 barrels of gaspereaux, 16,565 barrels of mackerel, 16,565 barrels of salmon, 1,349,527 pounds of

lobsters, 5,779 barrels of oysters, 8,713 gallons of fish oil, and smaller quantities of other fish.

Lumbering is also an industry of considerable importance, there being 492 men employed in the fourteen saw mills of the county; the value of the output of manufactured lumber being \$304,266. Besides the logs manufactured, 84,700 cubic feet of lumber, and 60,813 cords of fuel were cut in Gloucester in 1881.

The principle agricultural products were: wheat 28,353 bushels, barley 20,977 bushels, oats 153,834 bushels, buckwheat 24,187 bushels, potatoes 717,657 bushels, hay 14,435 tons. The live stock owned in the county were: horses 2,381, horned cattle 8,843, sheep 13,719, swine 6,493. The quantity of butter made was 147,014 pounds.

There are excellent grindstone quarries in Gloucester, the output in 1881 being valued at \$24,297.

The Intercolonial Railway divides Gloucester into two unequal parts, the eastern being the larger and much more valuable. Along the line of the railway the soil is not good, and a traveller would scarcely imagine from what he sees from the car windows that Gloucester is one of the most progressive counties in the province, but such is the fact.

The Shiretown of the county, Bathurst, is situated upon the railway, but its importance is due principally to its excellent harbor. The population of the parish of Bathurst in 1881 was 7,624, of whom not more than a third reside in the shiretown. Bathurst harbor is a small bay, into which the Nepisiquit, the Middle and Little rivers discharge their waters, and is itself connected with the Bay of Chaleur. "The entrance to the harbor" says M. H. Perley, "is between two low points of sand and gravel, and is about two hundred and thirty yards across. Outside this entrance is the bar, on which, at spring tides, there is fifteen feet of water. Within the entrance, the harbor is a beautiful basin, about

three and a half miles in length, and two miles in width, well sheltered from every wind. In the principal channel there is about fourteen feet at low water, and vessels drawing more than fourteen feet usually take in part of their cargoes outside of the bar, in the roadstead, where there is from six to ten fathoms of water, and good holding ground."

In the northeastern part of Gloucester is the extensive harbor of Shippegan, or more properly speaking series of harbors, for there are three of these lying between the Islands of Shippegan and Pockseudie and the mainland. These harbors are perfectly sheltered and afford good anchorage for vessels of the largest class. Sanford Fleming, C. E., the engineer in chief of the Intercolonial Railway, regarded Shippegan as likely to become one of the principal ports of Canada. Hitherto it has been unconnected with the Canadian railway system, but a railway sixty miles in length, and known as the Caraqueet Branch Railway, has been constructed, and connects this and Caraqueet harbor with the Intercolonial Railway at Bathurst. It has been proposed to run a fast line of steamers from Shippegan to connect with a line of railway in course of construction across Newfoundland, and it has been claimed that mails, passengers and light freight could be carried by this route to St. John's, Newfoundland, and thence by ocean steamer to the British Isles, more quickly than by any other route. The establishment of such a line of communication is among the possibilities of the future. Shippegan is 148 miles nearer Liverpool, and 271 miles nearer Montreal than Halifax is.

Caraquet is an important fishing station, and has an excellent harbor. It is situated at the entrance of the Bay Chaleur, and has connection by railway, with the Intercolonial Railway.

The Nepisiquit River, already referred to, has some celebrity for its salmon fishing. It flows from a country much

of which has never been fully explored but the existence of valuable forests there is well known.

The Caraquet River flows into Caraquet Bay, or Harbor. Pokemouche and Tracadie Rivers are wholly within Gloucester County, and flow directly into the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

At the northeastern extremity of Gloucester are two considerable islands, known as Shippegan and Miscou. They are important fishing stations. All the land available for agriculture on the latter island has been located to settlers; but there is some land suited for farming yet vacant on Shippegan.

NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Northumberland County lies south of Gloucester, bordering on the Gulf of St. Lawrence and extending into and embracing the central portion of the province. It is the largest county in New Brunswick, containing an area of 2,756,000 acres. Of this area less than one-half is granted and of the ungranted portion about half a million acres are estimated to be fit for settlement, but all estimates of this kind in reference to Northumberland must be qualified by the statement that of a large part of the county very little is known. It is claimed by some, who are well qualified to form an opinion upon the subject, that a large proportion of its unexplored area is better adapted for forestry rather than for agricultural purposes, and a suggestion has been made that this, that is the northwestern portion of the county, should be converted into a timber preserve and provincial park, where hunting could be carried on under license from the Provincial Government. This district embraces an area of almost 4000 square miles. It abounds in game; it contains rivers and lakes that have never borne a canoe; and it is open to sportsmen without any charge whatever, under certain restrictions as to close seasons. This great hunting ground is

separated from settlements by miles of unbroken forest and contains within its borders the greater part of the highlands of the province.

The population of Northumberland in 1881 was 25,169.

The most important industry in the county is lumbering, large numbers of logs, principally spruce, being cut upon the Miramichi and its tributaries. In 1881 there were 27 saw mills in the county, employing 1,543 men and producing manufactured lumber of the value of \$1,443,775. In addition to this 28,619 cubic feet of birch and maple, 51,533 cubic feet of other timber, 4,947 spars and masts, 10,380 cords of tan bark, and 58,872 cords of firewood were cut in the county in that year. There is a large factory in this county, at which the tanning element in hemlock bark is extracted for export to Europe. The output of this factory in 1881 was valued at \$125,000.

In the same year 626 men were engaged in fishing in this county; the catch consisted chiefly of 1,268 quintals of cod, 2,061 barrels of herring, 1,266 barrels of gaspereaux, 1,053 barrels of mackerel, 1,151 barrels of salmon, 7,500 barrels of other fish, 512,800 pounds of canned lobsters, and 3,065 barrels of oysters. The export of fresh fish, either packed in ice or frozen, from the Miramichi River and its tributaries to the United States is very large. Iced salmon are forwarded by hundreds of tons, principally to Boston and New York, in the summer season, and salmon, mackerel, bass and other fish, caught in the summer and fall, are frozen artificially and shipped to the same market in winter. The largest frozen-fish trade of the Miramichi, however, is in smelts, which is estimated to yield a larger return in money than even its great salmon fishery.

In 1881 the area of improved land in Northumberland was 53,416 acres, of which 44,934 acres were under crops, the principal products being: wheat 20,662 bushels, oats 243,966.

bushels, buckwheat 35,693 bushels, potatoes 512,944 bushels, hay 21,026 tons. The live stock in the county was: horses 3,516, horned cattle 14,005, sheep 16,534, swine 6,732. The quantity of butter manufactured was 291,622 pounds.

In an area as large as that of Northumberland there is necessarily a great diversity of soil. The greater portion of the soil in this county is lighter than the best found in Restigouche, Victoria, Madawaska or Carleton Counties, but yet is very fertile in those districts which are recommended for settlement. The commissioner of the new settlement of Rogerville, on the line of the Intercolonial Railway, states the average crop as follows: oats per acre 60 bushels, wheat 24 bushels, buckwheat 75 bushels, potatoes 200 bushels, hay 2 tons. This settlement being upon a great railway, with good markets near at hand, is very prosperous. The Warwick, Hazelton, Pleasant Ridge, St. Joseph, The Sugary, Lockstead and Breadalbane, are new and thriving settlements, with good soil and convenient markets; all these settlements may be greatly extended.

The majority of the people of Northumberland are of English, Scotch and Irish extraction, but those of French descent are numerous, particularly in the Parish of Alnwick and the new settlements of Rogerville and St. Joseph.

The Intercolonial Railway crosses Northumberland near the eastern border. A railway, called the Northern and Western, is in course of construction up the Miramichi Valley, to unite the town of Chatham with Fredericton, the Capital of the Province. The road is now built from Chatham to Blackville, a distance of twenty-nine miles, and for a distance of forty-nine miles on the Fredericton end. The whole line will be completed during the present year, [1886]. This railway, with its proposed connections, will, doubtless, lead to the settlement of the excellent tracts of land in the interior of the county and near its route.

A branch of the Intercolonial, 14 miles long, is also being built on the north side of the Miramichi, in the Parish of Derby, to Indiantown Brook, which is a well known anglers' resort during the month of June.

Chatham Branch Railway, nine miles long, connects the Town of Chatham with the Intercolonial, and will form the eastern end of the Northern and Western Railway already referred to.

The shiretown of Northumberland is Newcastle, situated on the north shore of the Miramichi and about 30 miles from the sea. The population of the town and parish in 1881 was 4,209, about one-half residing in the town. Its streets are lighted with gas, and it is connected by a steam ferry with the opposite side of the river, and also with the Town of Chatham by a steamer which makes five trips each way per day. There are three saw mills, a spool factory, two iron foundries, a steam tannery, two bank agencies, a newspaper office, five churches, masonic and temperance halls, a skating and curling rink and other industries and institutions denoting an enterprising and progressive community. Newcastle is an important station on the main line to the Intercolonial Railway, a branch of which runs to a deep water wharf on the river front of the town.

Chatham, the second shipping port in the province, and the chief business centre of the North Shore of the province, is on the south side of the Miramichi River, and about five miles nearer the sea than Newcastle is. The population of the parish in 1881 was 5,762, of whom about 4,500 reside in the town. Its streets are lighted with gas. It has three large saw mills, two foundries, machine works, door and sash factories and two newspaper offices. Chatham is the residence of a Roman Catholic Bishop, and the Convent and Hospital of Hotel Dieu together with valuable educational institutions are maintained by this denomination. There are

two Presbyterian Churches in Chatham, an Episcopal Church, a Methodist Church and a Reformed Episcopal Church. The foundations of a fine Cathedral have been laid by the Roman Catholics. Masonic, Temperance and other halls, skating and curling rinks and other institutions attest the energy and thrift of the people.

Chatham is a port of registry for ships, and on January 1st 1885, there were 169 vessels with a tonnage of 15,661 registered here. The Miramichi Steam Navigation Company, organized in 1884, has constructed fast steamers to ply on the river above and below Chatham in addition to the up-river steam service now existing. Steam ferries run between Chatham and the opposite shore of the river.

Douglastown is a village of considerable importance on the north side of the river, about a mile above Chatham. It is to be provided with railway connection with the Inter-colonial.

Nelson is a large village on the south of the Miramichi about two miles above Newcastle. There are several large mills and a large steam tannery here.

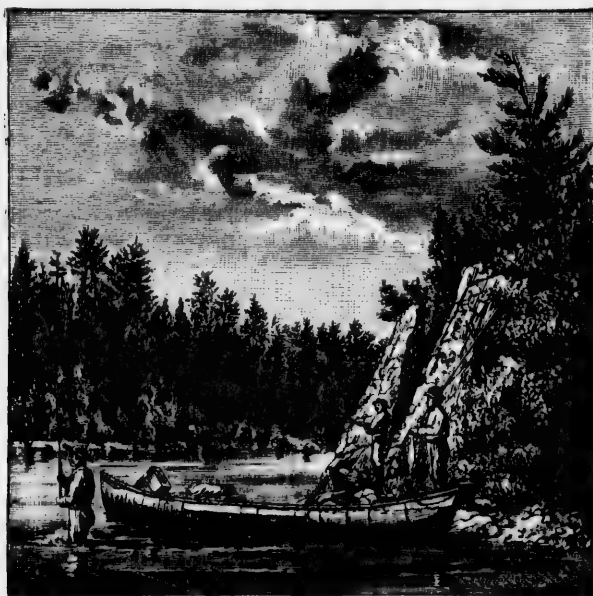
Millerton, Black Brook, Blackville, Doaktown, and Boies-town are important centres of business and population.

Vessels drawing 23 feet of water load at Chatham and Newcastle, and the anchorage in the river is good almost anywhere. Between two and three hundred large steam and sailing vessels load at Miramichi each season, the trans-Atlantic shipments ranging from 110,000,000 to 150,000,000 superficial feet of lumber, being almost two-thirds as much as those of St. John and nearly double those of the whole province of Nova Scotia.

The Miramichi is a stream of considerable repute among anglers and affords excellent salmon fishing, especially in its principal branches, known as the Northwest and Southwest, the waters of which intertwine with those of the tributaries

of the St. John. The winter bass fishing of the Northwest Miramichi is a source of great profit to the people on its banks.

In many respects, and particularly in view of the early completion of the Northern and Western Railway, the County of Northumberland presents superior inducements to settlers. The domestic market for produce of all kinds



SALMON FISHING ON THE MIRAMICHI.

is large, owing to the requirements of the lumber trade, and the facilities for export are all that can be desired.

In 1881, the amount of capital invested in industrial establishments in Northumberland was \$874,547, employing 2,513 hands, to whom \$407,192 was paid in wages, the value of articles produced being \$2,052,781.

KENT COUNTY.

Kent County lies south of Northumberland and its eastern front is washed by the Gulf of St. Lawrence and Northumberland Strait. The area of Kent is 1,149,000 acres, of which about two-fifths are granted; of the remainder 300,000 acres are estimated to be fit for cultivation. Much of the soil of Kent is well adapted to farming and the several new settlements lately established in the county are prosperous. The population and the settlement of the county are increasing rapidly. In 1881 the population was 22,618, nearly all of whom were of French extraction.

As in most other counties of New Brunswick lumbering is a very important industry in Kent. In 1881 there were 37 saw mills in operation, employing 459 men and producing manufactured lumber worth \$225,878. In addition 1,471 cubic feet of pine, 73,284 cubic feet of tamarac, and 77,951 cubic feet of other timber, 1,334 masts and spars, 5,657 cords of hemlock and 56,510 cords of firewood were cut in this county. A very large area in Kent County is covered with forests of which hemlock forms a large proportion.

The fisheries furnished employment in 1881 to 932 men, the catch of fish being: 1,307 quintals of codfish, 1,502 barrels of herrings, 1,311 barrels of gaspereaux, 3,672 barrels of mackerel, 252 barrels of salmon, 1,591,071 pounds of canned lobsters, 1,872 barrels of oysters and over 5,000 barrels of other fish. Kent, it will be observed, takes the lead in the business of canning lobsters. Very rapid strides have been made in this industry since 1881, and vast quantities of frozen smelt, eels, bass and salmon, are now exported. By the same census 83,642 acres of land are returned as improved and 64,498 were stated to be in crop, the principal crops being: wheat 57,720 bushels, oats 282,858 bushels, buckwheat 70,921 bushels, potatoes 975,630 bushels, hay 18,286 tons. The number of horses in the county was 3,761,

of horned cattle 15,062, of sheep 19,034, of swine 5,399. The production of butter was 217,539 pounds.

The principal new settlements in Kent are Rhomboid, Girouard, Acadieville, Colebrookdale and Adamsville. While some of the soil in these settlements is not of what is commonly regarded as the best quality, they are all progressing in a very satisfactory manner, thus demonstrating the truth of Professor Hind's observation, that much land in the province not at present esteemed for agriculture will become valuable on cultivation.

The shiretown of Kent is Richibucto, a seaport at the mouth of the Richibucto River. Population including the parish 4,079. The harbor is good and considerable quantities of lumber are shipped from it every year. An important article of export is canned lobsters, which were shipped to the value of \$711,142 in 1882. On December 31st, 1884, thirteen vessels with a tonnage of 4,126 tons were registered at this port. Buctouche is twenty miles south of Richibucto. It also has a good harbor. In the rear of Buctouche there is much excellent land, now pretty well occupied by thrifty settlements.

Cocagne is a good harbor nine miles south of Buctouche. There is good farming country in the interior at this point.

North of Richibucto are the Kouchibouquac and other streams, with good harbors at their mouths and fairly good land in the interior. The settlement of Acadieville is on the Kouchibouquac, and there are considerable areas of very good land yet vacant here.

The Intercolonial Railway extends for fifty miles through Kent County, and the Kent Northern Railway, twenty-seven miles in length, connects Richibucto with the through line. It has recently been extended to St. Louis in the northern part of the county, and this will both add to the importance of the line and assist in developing the country.

A line of railway is also projected and will be constructed at a very early day to connect Buctouche in this county with Moncton, Westmorland County.

Although the great lumber forests, which built up the towns of Kent County in the first place, have been largely cut away, so that in the future the lumbering interest is never likely to assume as large proportions as it possessed in the past, yet the agricultural developement of the county and the utilization of its valuable fisheries serve to make the county progressive and to assure it a prosperous future.

WESTMORLAND COUNTY.

The County of Westmorland forms the southeastern portion of New Brunswick. It is washed by Northumberland Straits on the one side, and by the Bay of Fundy on the other, and Cumberland County, Nova Scotia, bounds it on the southeast. The area of Westmorland is 887,300 acres, of which by far the greater portion is granted, but there is estimated to remain 100,000 acres, ungranted and adapted for agriculture.

The population of Westmorland in 1881, was 37,719.

Although agriculture forms by far the principal occupation of the people of this county, there were seventy-five saw mills, employing 525 hands, in 1881, and producing manufactured lumber worth \$291,000. The cut of other lumber in the county during the same year consisted of 5,000 cubic feet of pine, and smaller quantities of tamarac, birch and maple, 1,691 cords of hemlock bark, and 63,334 cords of firewood.

The fisheries employed in that year 460 men; the catch consisting of 9,551 barrels of herring, 639 barrels of mackerel, 719 barrels of shad, 532,184 pounds of lobsters (canned), and about 1,500 barrels of other fish.

The area of improved land was stated at 171,090 acres, of which 111,523 were under crop, the principal produce being :

wheat 81,495 bushels, barley 27,453 bushels, oats 310,574 bushels, buckwheat 156,389 bushels, potatoes 1,005,802 bushels, turnips and other roots 188,000 bushels, hay 67,957 tons. There were 7,290 horses, 28,671 horned cattle, 29,992 sheep, and 5,407 swine. The product of butter was 848,715 lbs.

Cattle raising has, for many years, formed an important industry in Westmorland, large numbers of animals being sold from this county in the markets of Halifax, St. John and Miramichi. Recently large shipments of cattle have been made from this section to Great Britain; this has caused increased attention to be paid to this branch of the farmer's business, so that although it has been an important industry in the past it is still a growing industry. The exported cattle being shipped principally from Halifax do not appear in the returns of the export of cattle from New Brunswick.

Westmorland contains very valuable deposits of freestone of light color and easily worked. The output in 1881 was 113,876 cubic feet. The reputation of these freestones extends all over Canada and the Eastern States, large shipments being made to New York and Boston. The quarries, which are very extensive, will continue to remain one of the staple industries of the county, as the trade is capable of very great development. There are large deposits of stone suitable for grindstones in Westmorland which are worked to a limited extent. In 1881 manufactured grindstones to the value of \$6,000 were produced in the county.

A large number of hands are now engaged in a Copper Mine that has been opened between Dorchester and Sackville, and the company owning it expect to employ a still larger number of men next season.

Shipbuilding is prosecuted to some extent, five ships with an aggregate tonnage of 158,000 tons, having been built in this county in 1881. There were 18 tanneries in operation

in the county in that year, the product of manufactured leather being estimated at \$73,000.

In 1881 the amount of capital invested in Westmorland was stated to be \$1,011,833, giving employment to 2,516 hands, to whom \$537,143 were paid in wages, the value of articles produced being \$2,900,735. There has since been a considerable increase in these amounts.

An interesting feature of the geology of Westmorland County is the existence of deposits of Albertite, which may yet be found in quantities sufficiently large to render it profitable to work them, and the numerous indications of petroleum. More particular reference will be made to these matters in the chapter dealing with economic minerals.

The character of soil in Westmorland County is varied in quality and much of the upland may be ranked as first-class. A very fine tract, not all taken up, is found in the parish of Salisbury, that is in the northwest angle of the county and adjoining Kings County. This locality is not far from the Intercolonial Railway, and the proposed Short Line Railway to connect Halifax with Montreal and Quebec will pass through it. The important town of Moncton is near at hand, and the St. John and Halifax market is available for the sale of produce. The farmers, already located in this district, are among the most thrifty and intelligent people in the province, and perhaps there is no place in New Brunswick where a settler could locate himself more satisfactorily than here. A reference has already been made in describing Kings County to the western portion of this same district.

The most marked feature of this county is its great marshes, which have been described at length in another chapter.*

The Intercolonial Railway intersects Westmorland from

* See page 40.

north to south and from east to west, one line extending from Halifax to Quebec and the other from St. John to Shediac. The New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island Railway is in course of construction, from Sackville on the Intercolonial to Cape Tormentine on Northumberland Straits. It will be 37 miles in length and will pass through an excellent section of country.

The shiretown of Westmorland is Dorchester, population, including the parish, 6,582, population of the village 1,000. Here also is located the Dominion Penitentiary for the Maritime Provinces.

Moncton is the largest town in the county, its population in 1881 was 5,032 and is now probably over 6,000. It derives its importance, principally, from the fact that it is the headquarters of the Intercolonial Railway, but its people are energetic and have established numerous important manufacturing establishments. Among them are a sugar refinery, a cotton mill, a knitting factory, machine shops and a shoe factory. It is an incorporated town and is supplied with water and gas. Moncton is situated upon the Petitcodiac River and was a place of growing importance before the construction of the railway. It is at the head of navigation of the Petitcodiac, and the tide rises here on ordinary occasions 48 feet, the spring tides being 57 feet high. The tide rushes up the Petitcodiac with great force, a tidal wave 4 or 5 feet high, called the Bore, preceding it. Moncton will continue to grow in importance and its neighborhood would be a good locality for settlers from England with capital to locate themselves in.

Sackville, population 2,000, is a business centre of considerable importance, and is the seat of the Methodist College and Academy of Mount Allison. At Memramcook is the Roman Catholic College of St. Joseph. These institutions are more particularly referred to in the chapter treating of

education. Sackville has two iron foundries and a shoe factory, which find a market for their products all over the Maritime Provinces. There is also a furniture factory here which is developing a large trade.

On the Strait of Northumberland, and at the terminus of a branch of the Intercolonial Railway, is the town of Shediac, population 700, situated upon a good harbor. There are several other good harbors on the Straits, on the opposite side of which is Prince Edward Island.

In all respects Westmorland is a very prosperous county. It is second in point of population among the counties in the province and at least third in the amount of capital invested in manufacturing industries. Its people are enterprising, and if the mineral resources, of which there are good indications, prove to be worthy of development, the future of the county will be marked by exceptional prosperity.

ALBERT COUNTY.

The County of Albert is situated between the Petitcodiac River and the Bay of Fundy. Its area is 435,000 acres, of which five-sixths are granted; of the remainder about 40,000 acres are well adapted for agriculture.

The soil is generally good, much of the highland being excellent and the marshes being very extensive. Its mineral wealth is rich and varied. Its climate is rendered humid by the proximity of the Bay of Fundy, and this adapts the county in an especial degree to cattle and sheep raising.

There are quite extensive tracts where new settlers can establish themselves, and farmers with capital, desiring to purchase improved farms, can find many excellent opportunities for investment.

The population of the county in 1881 was 12,329, nearly all of English descent.

Lumbering and shipbuilding occupy the attention of a considerable proportion of the people of Albert. In 1881, there were 77 saw mills in operation and the output of manufactured lumber was valued at \$218,315. Of other lumber there were produced 200,000 cubic feet of timber and 21,406 cords of firewood. Shipbuilding was at somewhat of a low ebb in 1881, only three vessels, worth in all \$53,150, having been built in the county. The bay shore produces a spruce particularly adapted for shipbuilding. The principal shipyards in Albert are at Hopewell, Harvey and Alma.

In 1881 there were 61,798 acres improved land in this county, of which 38,723 were under crop, the principal products being: wheat 21,487 bushels, oats 98,412 bushels, buckwheat 76,182 bushels, potatoes 317,399 bushels, hay 27,640 tons. There were 2,495 horses, 9,933 horned cattle, 10,165 sheep, 1,615 swine; the product of butter was stated at 365,732 pounds.

Quite an extensive business is now carried on in raising and feeding cattle for the English and Provincial markets. One farm in Harvey averages about seven hundred head per year, of which about one-third goes to the English markets, being shipped at Halifax. The sum realized from these cattle is over \$40,000. A number of other farmers are also engaged in this business in the different parishes, but perhaps not so extensively.

The mineral resources of Albert are yet not fully developed, the only mines worked being of coal, gypsum and freestone. The output of coal in 1881 was 18,367 tons, of gypsum 435 tons, of freestone 81,948 cubic feet. This output is capable of almost unlimited expansion, but lack of capital restricts operations. Many excellent opportunities for profitable investment can be found in the mineral deposits of Albert County. The freestone quarries for the product of which there is a good market in the United States are especially

commended. \$4 will pay for quarrying and shipping a ton of this stone, which will bring \$14 a ton in the United States market, thus allowing a large margin for freight and other charges.

Along the lower Petitecodiac River and for some distance on the Bay Shore the marshes extend, there being only a small quantity left unreclaimed. The land rises gradually and much of the country may be described as a slightly elevated plateau. Caledonia and Baltimore are thriving settlements in the interior where the land is good and farming is successfully carried on. South of Baltimore is a large section of land of excellent quality, known as New Ireland. Here was once a large settlement but it is now comparatively deserted. It was begun by a colony of city laborers, ignorant of farming, who neglected their farms, whenever an opportunity offered to earn a day's wages at any employment. They cleared large areas of land, cropping the portion cleared for a few years and then abandoning them for new clearings. They kept no stock and these abandoned clearings were used as pastures by their lowland neighbors. When the lumber was so cut away that labor became scarce most of the settlers deserted their farms, but there are one or two conspicuous exceptions to this rule. In New Ireland there is room for quiet an extensive settlement, or for the establishment of several large sheep farms. For some further particulars as to Albert County see page 54.

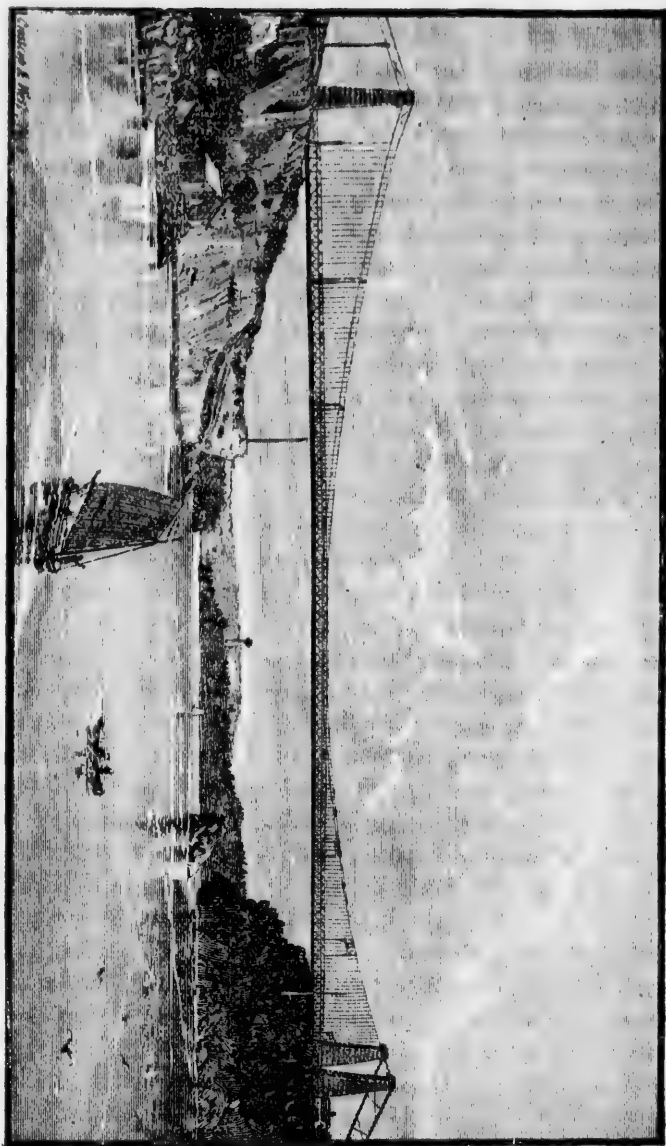
CHAPTER VIII.

THE RIVER SYSTEM.

The largest river in New Brunswick is the ST. JOHN. It rises in the northern part of the State of Maine, and flows northward through that state for 150 miles, receiving several large tributaries. On this part of the St. John extensive logging operations are carried on, the lumber being floated to the mills at the mouth of the river, where it is manufactured, principally for the United States market. At 150 miles from its source the St. John receives the waters of the St. Francis, a very considerable tributary having its rise in Quebec; and from this point it forms, for 73 miles, the International Boundary between the United States and Canada, New Brunswick being on the northern shore of the river and the State of Maine on the southern shore. The St. John then passes into the Province of New Brunswick. At 225 miles from the sea occur the Grand Falls. The river, now of considerable magnitude, here plunges in a cataract, 75 feet high, into a gorge a mile in length, formed by perpendicular walls of rock, in some places 200 feet in height. The scenery is remarkably grand; and the locality is a popular place of resort for tourists. Below the falls the navigation of the river is uninterrupted to the sea. It is navigable above the falls by light draught steamers for a

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SUSPENSION BRIDGE AT ST. JOHN, N. B.



distance of 80 miles, and by smaller craft for nearly its entire length. The tide flows up the river a considerable distance, and large steamers and sea-going schooners of 100 tons ascend as far as Fredericton, 85 miles, at all seasons of open water. In the lower part of its course, the St. John widens out into magnificent reaches, and a few miles from the sea the soundings on the Admiralty Charts show over 100 fathoms of depth. The St. John enters the sea, or more properly, the small land locked bay which forms the harbor of St. John, through a rocky gorge, in which at low water there is a fall outward and at high water a fall inward. At a certain stage of the tide the water is perfectly smooth, and vessels pass through in perfect safety.*

The St. John is not subject to sudden freshets or floods, the large lakes acting as reservoirs, and the forests in which it and all its tributaries have their sources, retaining the water, caused by the melting of the snow in the spring, as well as that which descends in the heaviest summer rain-falls, until it gradually flows away. This feature gives the inhabitants of the river valley perfect immunity from sudden floods, such as are becoming of annual occurrence in the rivers of the Western States, whereby not only are many thousands of dollars' worth of property destroyed, but many lives are lost. The absence of sudden and destructive floods is characteristic of all the rivers of New Brunswick.

The spring freshets are gradual in their rise and fall, and their highest limit is well known. They usually cover the low islands and intervals, and on receding leave a sediment which renews the fertility of the soil, so that many of the meadows, which have yielded luxuriant crops of hay for a century, show no sign of exhaustion.

The highway Suspension Bridge across the St. John, shown in the engraving on the preceding page has a span of 640 feet, and is 70 feet above high tide, as shown in the engraving. It is hung on 10 cables supported by 4 towers of solid masonry 53 feet high and contains 570 miles of wire. It was built in 1852 at a cost of \$80,000. A railway bridge of steel constructed on the Cantilever principle has been built over the river immediately above the highway bridge, since the view was taken, from which this engraving was made. For a description of this bridge see next chapter.

From the sea to the confluence of the St. Francis with the main river, a distance of 300 miles, the St. John flows through an unbroken succession of cultivated farms extending in many places back in range after range, for more than ten miles.

THE LARGEST TRIBUTARIES of the St. John are the Aroostook and the Tobique, the confluences of which, with the main river, are respectively 200 and 204 miles from the sea. The Aroostook flows from the west, and is nearly all in the State of Maine. The country drained by it is of such great fertility that it is called "the Garden of New England."

The Tobique river drains a region of equal promise in New Brunswick. It rises in the central part of the province, and its several branches unite at what is known as Nictau, or the Forks. Thence to the St. John the distance is 60 miles, and in this part of its course the Tobique receives several large tributaries. Thriving settlements border the Tobique from its mouth to the Forks, but in the region through which it flows are many thousands of acres of soil of the highest fertility, yet unoccupied by settlers. The Tobique is navigable by light draught boats, and is an important highway for the conveyance of supplies to the lumber camps of the interior.*

The Madawaska is an important tributary of the St. John. It is the outlet of Lake Temicouata, which in its turn receives the waters of numerous lakes and rivers. The Madawaska is navigable by light draught steamers. It enters the St. John at a point 262 miles from the sea.

Other considerable tributaries of the St. John are the St. Francis, Green River, Grand River and Salmon River, which join the main river in the upper part of its course in New Brunswick; the Nashwaak, the Oromocto, the Jemseg, the Washdemoak and the Kennebecasis, which are on the lower part of its course. The Jemseg is the outlet of Grand Lake, a fine navigable sheet of water, thirty miles in length, with

* See map on page 85.

an average width of ten miles. The name Kennebecasis is applied as well to a magnificent sheet of water, extending like a long, narrow bay eastward from the St. John, a few miles from its mouth, as to the tributary stream flowing into it. Bellisle Bay is a large arm of the St. John, extending also to the eastward, and navigable by large vessels.

THE MIRAMICHI is the second river in importance in New Brunswick. It empties into the Gulf of St. Lawrence. It is wholly within the province. The entrance to the river is perfectly safe, and large ships and steamers are able to ascend the river for miles, there being ample depth of water for the largest vessels. At a short distance from the sea the Miramichi divides into two branches and these again are sub-divided into many more, so that the Miramichi is more properly a system of rivers than a single river. The principal of these branches is called the Southwest Miramichi, the head waters of which intertwine with those of several tributaries of the St. John. The country is settled more or less thickly along the Southwest Miramichi for eighty miles from the sea; but large areas of very excellent land remain unoccupied. The Northern and Western Railway, to connect the towns at the mouth of the Miramichi with the Capital of the Province, is in course of construction up the valley of the Southwest.

The Northwest Miramichi, the Little Southwest, the Renous, Cain's River, Bartholemew River and other large tributaries intersect the central part of the province in all directions. They are all navigable by boats of light draught, and settlements have made some progress along most of them. All the rivers forming the Miramichi system flow through a country abounding in valuable forests, and extensive lumbering operations are carried on upon their head waters, the logs being floated down to the mills at the estuary where are situated the thriving towns of Newcastle and

Chatham, besides several other places of considerable importance. The Miramichi is noted for its salmon fishing.

THE RESTIGOUCHE is a large river flowing into Bay Chaleur. The lower part of its course forms the boundary between New Brunswick and Quebec. This river is three miles wide at its mouth and is navigable by large vessels for 18 miles from the bay. It has many large tributaries, and these with the parent stream are esteemed the best waters for salmon fishing in the eastern part of America. The main Restigouche is over two hundred miles in length. It drains a country not very well known, except as to the fertility of a large portion of it and the valuable timber, both hard and soft wood, to be found all over it; the area embraced in what may be called the Restigouche basin in New Brunswick, having an area of over 4,000 square miles. The towns of Dalhousie and Campbelltown are situated upon the lower part of the Restigouche, and there are milling establishments there and a considerable trade is done. Settlement has only made its way a short distance up the Restigouche Valley. The Bay of Chaleur, into which the Restigouche flows is almost 90 miles in length and from ten to twenty miles wide. It is almost land-locked. Along its shores are many excellent harbors, and throughout the whole bay there is neither reef, bar, rock nor any impediment to navigation.

THE NEPISQUIT, a very considerable stream, noted principally for its salmon fishing, but draining a valuable timber country, also flows into the Bay Chaleur. The town of Bathurst is situated at its mouth on an excellent harbor. The district through which the Nepisquit flows is almost all unsettled, and much of it is not considered as suitable for agriculture.

A large number of small streams flow into the Bay Chaleur, many of them affording good salmon fishing, and some of them being the site of mills, at which lumber cut in the interior is manufactured.

THE RICHIBUCTO is an important river flowing into the Gulf of St. Lawrence. At its mouth is a good harbor on which is situated the town of the same name. The Richibucto is navigable for about fifteen miles above the harbor. For the greater part of its course the Richibucto flows through unsettled land, much of which is fit for farming. Very many other rivers, some of them of considerable importance, flow into the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

THE PETITCODIAC flows into Shepody Bay, an arm of the Bay of Fundy, near its eastern extremity. It is navigable for twenty-five miles by vessels of the largest size. Schooners of from 60 to 100 tons can ascend it as far as the town of Moncton. The river is about 100 miles long, and its course is almost entirely through a thickly settled country.

The Magaguadavic, the Digedequash and the Lepreaux are rivers of some importance, flowing into the Bay of Fundy.

THE ST. CROIX is a large river, receiving the water of two chains of lakes, one of them being in the State of Maine, and the other with the river forming the International Boundary. It is navigable to St. Stephen, situated at the head of the tide, or sixteen miles from the mouth of the river. The harbor into which the St. Croix empties, called St. Andrews, from the town of that name, is justly considered one of the finest in North America. Its area is about 100 square miles, and it is protected from the sea by the West Isles, which extend in a chain across its entrance. The anchorage is good, and the harbor is practically free from obstruction by ice at all seasons.

It will thus be seen that New Brunswick is a remarkably well watered country, and that the rivers are large enough to form an important feature of internal communication. Every section has its lakes and rivers. Indeed it is claimed that no country of equal area can claim so complete a river system.

CHAPTER IX.

MEANS OF COMMUNICATION.

HIGHWAYS.

For purposes of internal and external communication New Brunswick is exceedingly well provided. The highway system is excellent, and the roads are kept generally in good repair with substantial bridges over the streams. Every settled locality has either a great road or one or more by-roads running through it, and there is not a toll-gate on either turnpike or bridge from one end of the province to the other.

The roads are maintained by grants from the Legislature and by what is known as statute labor. The money grants amount to about \$170,000 a year, the statute labor, nominally, to twice as much. The money grants are expended in part by officers appointed by the government and in part by officers appointed by the municipalities. The statute labor is a tax payable in work upon the roads in the district in which the individual resides. Every male inhabitant over 21 years of age and under 60 must do three days' work upon the roads, with an additional amount apportioned on the property of the individual. An average tax would be five days' work. This may be commuted by a payment of 50 cents in lieu of each days' work. There is also a tax of half a cent an acre upon unimproved wilderness land in certain cases. This is applied to the making of roads.

WATER COMMUNICATION.

The numerous ports of the province are constantly visited by ships from all parts of the world, and St. John is, summer or winter, a point for the arrival and departure of sea-going vessels. A large fleet of steamers and sailing vessels maintain communication between the province and Great Britain.

Regular lines of steamers ply between St. John and St. Stephen, St. Andrews, Eastport, Portland, Boston, Yarmouth, Digby, and Annapolis. Fine steamers go up the St. John to Fredericton, and smaller steamers run to Woodstock. Other large steamers run regularly to the Grand Lake. There is steam communication between St. Stephen and St. Andrews, between New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, between the towns on the Lower Miramichi and between several points on the Bay Chaleur. In addition to these lines of steamers a large fleet of coasters attends to local business, and gives cheap communication with the principal ports of the United States. The competition between the carriers by land and by water insures cheap transportation.

RAILWAYS.

In proportion to its population there are more miles of railway in New Brunswick than in any other state or province in America. The total number of miles constructed and in operation at present is 1,027; the lines projected and in course of construction are in all about 275 miles, so that within a year there will be in operation in New Brunswick about 1,300 miles of railway, or one mile to every 250 of the inhabitants. In Great Britain there is about one mile of railway to every 3,500 of the inhabitants. About \$18,000,000 have been expended on railways in New Brunswick.

THE INTERCOLONIAL.

This railway was built, under the special guarantee con-

tained in the Act of Union between the provinces, to give connection by rail over British territory between the Maritime and Interior Provinces of Canada. The Intercolonial extends from Quebec to Halifax and St. John, its total length with its branches being 845 miles, of which 354 miles are in New Brunswick. It extends from St. John to the Straits of Northumberland, through the Counties of St. John, Kings and Westmorland, and from the Nova Scotia boundary to the Quebec boundary, the whole length of the province from north to south, through the Counties of Westmorland, Kent, Northumberland, Gloucester and Restigouche. From St. John to Quebec, over the Intercolonial, is 779 miles, from St. John to Halifax 276. It is the great channel of trade between the interior and the Maritime Provinces, and in New Brunswick it affords a most valuable outlet for the produce of all the counties through which it passes.

THE NEW BRUNSWICK RAILWAY

was originally a line from Gibson, opposite Fredericton, to Edmundston, in Madawaska County, but the company owning it have absorbed several other lines in western New Brunswick and built several branches, including one into Maine, so that it now operates 443 miles of railway. The line begins at St. John, where it connects with the Intercolonial, and extends to St. Andrews, St. Stephen, Fredericton, Woodstock, Grand Falls and Edmundston, in New Brunswick, and Fort Fairfield, Houlton and Presque Isle, in Maine. It has a line from Woodstock to Fredericton on the eastern side of the St. John. It passes through St. John, Charlotte, Kings, Queens, Sunbury, York, Carleton and Madawaska Counties, and will probably be extended to Quebec. At Vanceboro it connects with the United States railway system, and affords the great agricultural counties of New Brunswick the best of facilities for the shipment of produce

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to the United States markets. At Gibson it connects with the Northern and Western Railway to Chatham on the north shore of the Province.

THE GRAND SOUTHERN

is a railway 80 miles long running from St. John to St. Stephen by way of the coast through St. John and Charlotte Counties. It passes through the thriving town of St. George, where are very extensive quarries of red granite and at other points on its route the outlets of several rivers apply fine motive power.

THE ALBERT RAILWAY

begins at Salisbury Station, on the Intercolonial Railway, and extends to Hopewell, in Albert County, a distance of 45 miles. A branch three miles long connects the town of Harvey with this railway. The line is being extended to Alma in the same county.

THE ELGIN RAILWAY

extends from Petitcodiac on the Intercolonial to Elgin, Albert County, a distance of 14 miles.

THE KENT NORTHERN

extends from Richibucto, the shiretown and principal port of Kent County, to the Intercolonial. It is 27 miles long, with a branch 7 miles long to St. Louis in the same county.

THE CHATHAM BRANCH

connects the town and port of Chatham with the Intercolonial. It will form a part of the Northern and Western Railway now in course of construction. It is nine miles long.

THE DALHOUSIE BRANCH

is a branch of the Intercolonial six miles long to the town of Dalhousie, the shiretown of Restigouche.

THE ST. MARTINS AND UPHAM RAILWAY

extends from Hampton on the Intercolonial to the port of

St. Martins on the Bay of Fundy in the County of St. John. It is 30 miles long.

THE HAVELOCK, ELGIN AND PETITCODIAC RAILWAY,

12 miles long, connects the excellent farming district in Havelock, Kings County, with the Intercolonial.

THE ST. JOHN BRIDGE AND RAILWAY,

two miles long, connecting the Intercolonial Railway with the New Brunswick Railway was built in 1885. The Cantilever Bridge across the St. John is built of steel. It consists of a central span 477 feet long, and two shore spans 143½ and 191 feet respectively in length. It rests upon granite piers, that on the east being 96 feet high and that on the west being 50 feet high. This bridge and railway, connecting the railway system of the province, is expected to greatly develop the business of the Northern Counties, which are thus given unbroken rail connection with all points on the Continent.

THE CARAQUET RAILWAY

from Bathurst on the Intercolonial to the harbor of Shippegan in Gloucester County. It is 66 miles long.

The railways in course of construction are :

THE NORTHERN AND WESTERN RAILWAY

from Gibson opposite Fredericton to the Intercolonial at Chatham Junction. It will be 110 miles long. Fifty miles are now constructed and in operation. The whole road will be in operation by the spring of 1886. It passes across the centre of the province through the counties of York and Northumberland.

THE NEW BRUNSWICK AND PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND RAILWAY,

from Sackville on the Intercolonial to Cape Tormentine on Northumberland Straits. It is upwards of 30 miles long and will be completed in 1886.

THE INDIANTOWN BRANCH,

14 miles long from the Intercolonial to Indiantown on the north branch of the Miramichi.

Among the projected railways are :

THE SHORT LINE,

or a railway across New Brunswick, giving the shortest possible route from Halifax to the West. There is a large Dominion subsidy for this road.

THE CENTRAL RAILWAY

from Gibson opposite Fredericton through the Queens and Sunbury coal region to the head of Grand Lake, and thence to either Sussex or Norton on the Intercolonial Railway. It is 90 miles long, the route has been surveyed and a company formed to construct it.

THE NEW BRUNSWICK RAILWAY EXTENSION

from Edmundston to the Intercolonial at Riviere du Loup or Riviere Ouelle.

It will be seen from this summary that New Brunswick is exceedingly well provided for in the matter of internal communication and that the points wherein the system is at all deficient are likely soon to be supplied. A settler in any part of the province will have the advantage of good highways giving him access either to railways or water communication and in most cases to both.

THE MAIL SERVICE.

There is an efficient mail service to all parts of New Brunswick. The postage on letters is three cents per half ounce. Newspapers, sent from the office of publication to regular subscribers, are free of postage.

THE TELEGRAPH SERVICE.

All important towns in New Brunswick have telegraphic

communication. Following is a list of the telegraph offices in the province :--

Albert, (formerly Hopewell),	Dorchester,
Anagance,	Edmundston,
Andover,	Edwards,
Apohaqui,	Eseuminac,
Aroostook,	Fairville,
Barnaby River,	Ferris,
Bath,	Flagg's Cove,
Bathurst,	Florenceville,
Bartibogue,	Fredericton,
Bathurst Station,	Fredericton Junction,
Bay du Vin,	Gibson,
Bay Verte,	Grand Anse
Beaver Brook,	Grand Falls,
Belledune,	Grand Manan,
Benton,	Hampton,
Berry's Mills,	Hartland,
Blackville,	Harvey, York Co.,
Bloomfield,	Harvey, Albert Co.
Black Brook,	Hillsboro,
Bridgetown,	Hoyt,
Buctouche,	Indiantown,
Boiestowon,	Jacquet River,
Campbellton,	Kent Junction,
Campbellton Station,	Keswick,
Campobello,	Kilburn, (or Muniac,)
Canaan,	Kingston, Kent Co.
Canterbury Station,	Kouchibouguac,
Cape Tormentine,	Marysville,
Carleton,	McAdam,
Charlo,	Magaguadavic,
Chatham,	Memramcook,
Chatham Junction,	Millville,
Clifton, Gloucester Co.	Moncton,
Coal Branch,	Musquash,
Cross Creek,	Muniac,
Curryville,	Nauwigewauk,
Dalhousie,	Newcastle,
Dalhousie Station,	New Mills,
Debec,	Newburg Junction,
Derby Station,	Norton,

Painsec Junction,	St. John,
Penobscis,	St. Leonard's,
Perth,	St. Louis,
Petitcodiac,	St. Peter's,
Petit Rocher,	St. Stephen,
Point du Chene,	Salisbury,
Point Lepreau,	Seal Cove,
Pokemouche,	Shediac,
Portland, (Indiantown,)	Shippegan,
Red Pine,	Sussex,
Richibucto,	Tracadie,
Rockland,	Watt Junction,
Rogerville,	Welchpool,
Rothsay,	Weldford,
Sackville,	Wellsford,
St. Andrews,	Westfield,
St. George,	Woodstock,
	Woodward's Cove.

EXPRESS COMPANIES

for the carriage of packages and valuables are in operation on all the principal lines of railway.

TELEGRAPHIC MONEY TRANSFERS

may be made between the chief towns.

THE MONEY ORDER SYSTEM

is connected with the Post Office, and the usual regulations exist for registration, the carrying of parcels by mail and the like.

CHAPTER X.

LAND TENTURE AND TRANSFER AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR INVESTMENT.

Nearly all land in New Brunswick, outside the cities, is held by its occupiers in fee simple. Very few farms are rented. The grants from the Crown convey all the lumber growing upon the land to the owner of the soil; also the minerals of economic value, reserving to the Crown a right of royalty. When lands are granted the grant is registered in the Office of the Provincial Secretary, a duplicate copy is kept in the Crown Land Office and the grant itself is given to the grantee, who may, if he chooses to do so, record it in the Office of the Registrar of Deeds and Wills in the county where the land lies; this, however, is rarely done. There is no charge for grants or for the recording of them in the Provincial Secretary's office, and the maps and records of the Crown Land and Provincial Secretary's office are open to inspection free of charge. All conveyances of land or leases for a term of three years and upwards, made between individuals, must be registered by recording the instrument at full length in the Office of Registrar of Deeds and Wills in the county where the land is situated. A small fee is charged for examining the records, and the fee for recording a common deed is about \$1.50, varying according to the length of the document. In the great majority of cases titles are unquestionable and conveyancing is comparatively

inexpensive. No one in purchasing property in New Brunswick need take the least risk as to title. An idea having gone abroad that land titles in Canada were insecure, the subject was dealt with in the *Gleaner*, a newspaper published in Fredericton, and its observations on the point were as follows:—

[From the *Gleaner* of September 4th, 1884.]

"The *Canadian Gazette* discusses the question of land transfer in Canada, which it thinks is susceptible of great improvement. Our contemporary says a purchaser or mortgagee must accept some risk in the matter of title. In making its observations the *Gazette* falls into a very common error of taking a part of Canada for the whole, and adversely criticising the whole Dominion for reasons only applicable to a part of it. In the Province of New Brunswick there is no need of a purchaser or mortgagee running any risk in the matter of title unless he wishes to do so; and the risks that he might have to run in any case are only such as would arise from defective conveyances or defective possession. In the vast majority of cases the titles to land are plain and readily traced. The possession of title deeds, while it is convenient, is not necessary to the making of a complete title, as if all a man's deeds and mortgages were burned, the Record Office will furnish all the documentary proof of title needed in any case. Only a small proportion of the ejectment cases tried in our Courts involve questions of documentary title; for the reason that unless a man wilfully takes a bad title he need never have to rely upon an imperfect one so far as documentary evidence is concerned. The *Gazette* says that in very few cases will the examining solicitor give a certificate that the title is good. So far as New Brunswick is concerned a qualified solicitor who examines the records for an intending purchaser or investor, will have, in the majority of cases, no difficulty in giving his client such opinion as to the title as will relieve him of all risk. We are unable to say how far the *Gazette's* remarks apply to some of the other provinces, but we think it ought to correct them so far as relates to New Brunswick. A statement that there

is always risk in buying or loaning money or land in New Brunswick is calculated to do harm, particularly at the present time, when numerous enquiries are being made as to the opportunities offered by the province to persons of limited means who wish to buy a home and invest their capital in mortgages on real estate.

"We brought the portion of the *Gazette's* article above referred to under the notice of Chief Justice Allen and Judge Wetmore, and they both authorized the use of their names to give authority to a denial of its applicability to New Brunswick. The Chief Justice said he could not imagine a more simple and certain means of preserving the titles to land than was in force in New Brunswick, a system which had received a most favorable notice from Sir James Carter, formerly Chief Justice of the province, and was found most effective after many years of trial. Judge Wetmore said that it was possible, under our system of registry, to find out a title "to the very letter." We hope the *Gazette* will give prominence to this correction of its observations, in making which it has been too sweeping. The fact cannot be too widely made known that if persons wish to purchase farms or loan money on real estate in New Brunswick they can do so without any fear as regards title."

The *Gazette* subsequently explained that its observations did not apply to New Brunswick.

A widow is entitled to her dower in real estate in New Brunswick, the same as in England. Real estate of intestates descends to children in equal shares, tenancy in tail having been abolished by law.

Personal property of intestates, after payment of any debts of the deceased, is divided among the children, or next of kin in equal shares, the widow receiving one-third to her own use absolutely.

Provision is made for the registry of Mortgage Bills of Sale on personal property.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR INVESTMENT.

Persons having capital to invest can place it in the Gov-

ernment Savings Banks, where it will draw interest at four per cent. Canadian Government stock affords a safe investment at from three and a half to five per cent., stock bearing the higher rates being at a premium. A limited amount of provincial, civic or municipal bonds may be bought in the open market at any time; the rates of interest range from four to six per cent, and these bonds usually command a premium. If a higher rate of interest is desired there is little difficulty in placing loans on good bond and mortgage security at from seven to nine per cent. In this connection the following extract from a New Brunswick paper will be of interest:—

“There are in England quite a large number of persons of small capital who find it a constant struggle to make both ends meet from year to year. They are used to living in a certain style, and their efforts to keep up to it make their lives a constant worry. For such persons New Brunswick offers the best inducements. Take the case of a man with £5,000, not a very large capital in England, and out of which the owner would be a lucky man if he could realize an income of £200. He comes to New Brunswick with his money. With £1,000 he can buy himself a fine farm, one on which, if he knows anything of practical agriculture, he can make a very comfortable living. He expends £500 in buying stock and farming utensils and in defraying the cost of his change can of residence. He will have £3,500 of his capital left, which he least invest on the best of real estate security so as to yield him at seven per cent. over and above all charges, on an income of £245, or say \$1,200. Now contrast the two positions. In England his life is a struggle, he can never hope to become a landed proprietor and he will be constantly brought face to face with the question: What shall I do with my boys? Here he may have an elegant home, with every comfort he can desire, a well-stocked farm, which will keep him and his family, and in addition a larger income than he had in England, while his family will be in the New World, where if they are honest and industrious he can find unbounded scope for their energies.

"We offer in New Brunswick to such people what they value most—a settled, orderly community, with the best educational advantages, and a degree of social culture quite equal to what they have been accustomed to. We offer them a glorious climate, where there is life and health in all the four winds of Heaven. We offer them land of the highest fertility, and ready markets for all kinds of produce."

For business men seeking investment the opportunities offered by New Brunswick are many and varied. There are mines of iron, coal, copper, silver, manganese, graphite and antimony, only requiring capital to develop them; there are vast quarries of the finest granite and freestone upon the shores of the Bay of Fundy and the Gulf of St. Lawrence; there is a supply of timber of various kinds which is practically inexhaustible and from which many articles could be manufactured, for which there is a ready sale in foreign markets. Lack of capital alone prevents a large business being done in all these lines.

The existence of large forests of hemlock and their accessibility makes the province exceedingly well adapted for the prosecution of the tanning business on a large scale. The market for New Brunswick tanned leather is large, and extends to the other provinces of Canada and to Great Britain.

CHAPTER XI.

GOVERNMENT.

THE DOMINION.

The form of government in New Brunswick and in the Dominion of Canada is modelled upon that of Great Britain, but the system of popular government has been extended to embrace municipal matters. There is no privileged class or hereditary legislature.

There are three governing bodies (so to speak) in Canada; the Parliament of Canada, the Local Legislatures and the City and Municipal Corporations, and in the choice of the membership of these bodies, every man, practically speaking, has a voice. The system of self-government is therefore about as complete as can be desired.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

At the head of the Government of the Dominion is the Governor-General, who is the representative of Her Majesty the Queen, is appointed by the Crown, and usually holds office for five years. His powers in relation to matters coming within the jurisdiction of parliament are similar to those exercised by the Queen, but are modified somewhat by the circumstances of the Dominion, and the results to be anticipated in the independent working out in a new country of the principles of the British constitution. The official residence of the Governor-General is at Ottawa, in the Province of Ontario.

The Parliament of Canada consists of two branches: the Senate, and the House of Commons.

THE SENATE.

The members of the Senate are appointed by the Governor-General on the advice of his council. Their tenure of office is for life, or until they have become disqualified under the Act regulating their appointment. Members of the senate receive a sessional allowance of \$1,000 for each session of parliament, besides an allowance for travelling expenses. New Brunswick is entitled to be represented by twelve senators. To be eligible for appointment to the senate a person must be a male, of the age of thirty years, a British subject, possessed of property, above all incumbrance and liabilities, to the value of \$4,000, and a resident of the province for which he is appointed.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The House of Commons is elected by ballot every five years, unless sooner dissolved. A candidate for a seat in the House of Commons requires no other qualification than is necessary to entitle him to vote at the election of a member. New Brunswick elects sixteen members of the House of Commons: the city of St. John electing one, the County of St. John two, the electoral district of Victoria, which includes the Counties of Victoria and Madawaska, one, and each of the other counties one. This representation is subject to increase after each decennial census until a specified maximum is reached. A member of the House of Commons receives a sessional indemnity of \$1,000 for each session besides an allowance for travelling expenses.

There must, by law, be a session of parliament once in every year.

THE MINISTRY.

The administration of the Government of Canada is vested

in twelve heads of departments, with whom are usually associated the Speaker of the Senate, and sometimes one or more members without office. The Departmental Members are known as Ministers, and include the Ministers of Justice, Public Works, Finance, Inland Revenue, Railways and Canals, Militia, Agriculture, Customs, Marine and Fisheries, the Interior, the Secretary of State, and the Postmaster-General. Their Salaries are each \$7,000 per annum.

THE FRANCHISE

at elections for the House of Commons is as follows:—

Every male person being a British subject and twenty-one years of age is entitled to vote, provided that he possesses one of the following qualifications, viz:—

Is the owner or occupant otherwise than as a tenant, of real estate to the value of \$300 in a city, \$200 in a town, or \$150 in a country district.

Or, is a tenant at an annual rental of at least \$20, or a half yearly rental of at least \$12, or a quarterly rental of at least \$6, or a monthly rental of at least \$2.

Or, possesses an income of not less than \$300.

Farmer's sons residing with their parents, and the sons of the owners of real estate in the cities and towns, may vote where the property qualification of the parent is sufficient if divided to give his sons the necessary qualification.

Special provisions are made for other classes.

THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT.

The local affairs of the provinces, including several classes of subjects not strictly local and specified in the British North America Act, are dealt with by the Provincial Legislatures.

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

In each province there is a Lieutenant-Governor exercising in respect to matters within the jurisdiction of the Local

Legislatures the same powers as the Governor-General exercises in respect to subjects within the jurisdiction of the Canadian Parliament. The Lieutenant-Governors are ap-



THE PARLIAMENT BUILDING, FREDERICTON.

pointed by the Governor-General. The Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick has a salary of \$9,000 per annum paid by the Dominion.

THE EXECUTIVE GOVERNMENT.

The administration of provincial affairs is vested in an Executive Council of nine members.

The public lands are under the control of the Crown Land Department.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The Legislature consists of a Legislative Council not exceeding eighteen members and a House of Assembly of forty-one members. Members of the Legislative Council are appointed by the Executive Government. To be eligible a person must possess real estate to the value of \$2,500, be a British subject of the age of at least 25 years and reside in the Province. The term of office is for life or until the persons are disqualified under the statute creating the office.

The property qualification of a member of the House of Assembly is the possession of freehold or leasehold estate to the value of \$1,200 over and above incumbrance. A candidate must also be of the age of 21 years and upwards, and a British subject.

The members of the House of Assembly hold their seats for four years unless the House is sooner dissolved. There must be a session of the Legislature every year. Members of both branches receive a sessional allowance of \$300 besides travelling expenses.

THE FRANCHISE.

Every male person, being a British subject twenty-one years of age and possessed of real estate to the value of \$100, or personal estate to the value of \$400, or both together to the value of \$400, or an annual income of \$400 is entitled in New Brunswick to vote for members of the Assembly. This practically gives a vote to every industrious man. Any changes likely to be made in the qualification of voters will be to reduce it, so as to extend the

franchise to any deserving citizens who do not come within the present qualification.

DIVISION OF REPRESENTATION.

The City of Saint John elects two members to the House of Assembly; the City and County of Saint John elect four members; the Counties of York, Charlotte, Northumberland and Westmorland elect four each; the County of Kings elects three; the Counties of Queens, Sunbury, Carleton, Restigouche, Gloucester, Kent and Albert each elect two; and the Counties of Victoria and Madawaska each elect one.

THE MUNICIPALITIES.

The rate-payers in each county of New Brunswick are by law a corporation, and have full control of all local matters, such as in England are vested in the Courts of Quarter Sessions, Parochial Boards and other similar institutions. Each parish in a county elects two or more councillors, and the councillors so elected form the governing body of the county. Every rate-payer is eligible to be elected a member of the Municipal Council, and all rate-payers of the parish have a voice in the election.

The Municipal Council has, as a general rule, two sessions a year. It possesses very large local power, as it imposes the direct taxation necessary for all County purposes, such as the erection of Court Houses and Gaols, the payment of Constables and Crown Witnesses and other incidental expenses connected with the courts, the salaries of Municipal Officers and such other expenditures for municipal purposes as the Council may legally incur. It also directs the assessment of the Poor-rate when the Overseers of the poor in any Parish request that a rate shall be levied, and appoints all Parish and County officers.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

It will appear from this review that the system of govern-

ment in operation in New Brunswick is essentially popular, and is calculated to develop in each individual a sense of the privileges and responsibilities of citizenship. Every man who is industrious may have, if he desires it, a voice in the management of the affairs of the country, from the levying of an assessment for some trifling local service up to the determination of the most important questions affecting life and property and the welfare of the Dominion. In no part of the world are the people more thoroughly imbued with the principles of self-government than they are in New Brunswick. By preserving the form of monarchy stability of government is assured, but by the wide diffusion of the franchise the principles of the broadest democracy have full room to play. The settler from the United Kingdom will find in the Province the same complete freedom of thought and speech as he enjoyed at home, and perhaps in a greater degree, since the traditions and family prestige, which have more or less effect in a country like Great Britain in shaping public opinion, have no influence in this Province. The fullest citizenship is a legacy which every man in New Brunswick can leave to his children.

CHAPTER XII.

REVENUE AND TAXATION.

THE DOMINION REVENUE.

The revenue of the Dominion of Canada is derived principally from customs and excise duties. There is no direct taxation for general purposes.

THE PROVINCIAL REVENUE.

The expenses of the Provincial Governments are defrayed out of subsidies, so called, paid by the Dominion Government as well as moneys received from local sources. The Provincial Governments do not impose direct taxation. In New Brunswick the principal source of revenue at present, other than the Dominion subsidies, is the Crown Lands, or more properly speaking, the lumber cut upon Crown Lands.

The Following are the estimated receipts of the Local Government for the year 1886:—

*Subsidies &c., from the Dominion Government,	\$489,475 64
Receipts from Public Lands,	125,000 00
Miscellaneous Receipts,	18,950 00
	<hr/>
	\$633,425 64

*Including interest on balance of debt to credit of province. The subsidies are subject to increase as the population increases after each decennial census.

The estimated expenditure for the year 1886 is as follows:—

Administration of Justice,.....	\$ 15,700 00
Agriculture,.....	17,300 00
Auditor General,.....	1,600 00
Bear Bounties,.....	2,000 00
Blind Asylum, Halifax.....	720 00
Contingencies, &c., &c.....	13,000 00
Deaf and Dumb Institutions,.....	2,000 00
Education,.....	167,244 48
Elections,.....	7,250 00
Executive Government,.....	26,650 00
Fisheries, Colonial Exhibition, and Immigration,...	4,500 00
Free Grants Act,.....	5,000 00
Interest Bonded Debt,.....	85,000 00
Legislature,.....	26,670 00
Lunatic Asylum Maintenance,.....	35,000 00
Marriage Certificates, Registry,.....	1,200 00
Natural History Society,.....	250 00
Public Health,	4,000 00
Public Hospital, St. John,.....	2,000 00
Public Printing,.....	13,500 00
Public Works,.....	187,260 12
Rifle Association,.....	300 00
Refunds, Crown Lands,.....	600 00
Surveys and Railway Inspection,.....	2,000 00
Stumpage Collection,.....	7,000 00
Unforeseen Expenses,.....	2,000 00
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	\$629,744 60

MUNICIPAL TAXATION.

The rate of municipal taxation varies in different locali-

ties, but excepting in the cities and incorporated towns is so low as to be almost nominal. In the country districts the taxes are levied, first by a poll tax equal to one-sixth of the whole sum to be raised, of which each male resident of the county over the age of twenty-one years pays an equal proportion. This poll tax varies in different localities from thirty cents to eighty cents, or say from one shilling and sixpence to three shillings and sixpence per head. The remainder of the assessment is levied upon real and personal property, this, including assessments for all purposes, except the district assessments for schools, varies from one-third to one-half of one per cent. on a fair valuation of property; thus the taxes on property or income to the value of \$100 would be from thirty to fifty cents, or from one shilling and sixpence to two shilling and sixpence. At the same time that the county rates are collected, and included in the above estimate, a sum equal to thirty cents, or one shilling and sixpence, per head of the population of the county is collected to form what is known as the county school fund, which is disbursed on the order of the Chief Superintendent of the Provincial Board of Education to the trustees of the school districts, to assist in paying the salaries of teachers.

The rate of distribution is \$30 per annum for each qualified teacher in the district, and the balance according to the average number of pupils attending schools in the district compared with the whole average in the county.

In many Parishes there is no assessment for the support of the poor, for the reason that there are no paupers to support.

The whole Province is divided into school districts and the rate-payers of each district meet annually and by a majority vote elect trustees to manage the schools, and also at the same time determine how much money shall be raised in each district for school purposes, to supplement the Provin-

cial grant and their proportion of the County Fund. This amount depends entirely upon the decision of the rate-payers themselves, and is large or small as occasion demands; every dollar that is thus raised is expended for the maintenance of schools in the district, and free education is given to every child whether its parents are able to pay their share of the taxes or not.

All municipal taxation, except the County School Fund assessment, is directly under the control of the rate-payers, being imposed by councillors of their own choosing.

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CHAPTER XIII.

EDUCATION.

New Brunswick maintains a University known as the University of New Brunswick, the degrees granted by which are recognized everywhere. It is established at Fredericton and is maintained by a Provincial endowment, by revenues from real estate and by fees from students. It is well provided with apparatus and has a good library. There is no theological chair and the instruction is non-denominational. In order to assist those who may not be able wholly to meet the cost of attending the University, a number of students are admitted free under certain conditions, and there is in addition an excellent system of scholarship or bursaries.

The Methodist Church maintains a college at Sackville, Westmorland County, where a course in arts or divinity is given at the option of the student.

The Roman Catholic Church maintains a college at Memramcook, Westmorland, where a course in arts or divinity is given at the option of the student. Instruction is given at Memramcook both to French and English students.

The Methodists also maintain an efficient Academy at Sackville, the Baptists a Seminary at Saint John and the Roman Catholics have several schools for higher education.

THE COMMON SCHOOL SYSTEM.

The great educational factor in New Brunswick is the

Common School System, which is designed to give every child in the Province a sound English education. This system is based upon the principle that the property of the country should pay for educating the youth of the country, and, consequently, it requires every person to pay his share towards the maintenance of schools. This system has been in force for fourteen years, and has become thoroughly interwoven into the institutions of the Province.

At the head of the educational system is the Provincial Board of Education, consisting of the Lieutenant-Governor, the Chief Superintendent of Education, the President of the University and the members of the Executive Government.

A Normal, Training and Model School is maintained at Fredericton where teachers are trained in the theory and practice of teaching.

Although the basis for the maintenance of schools is direct taxation upon the people, the Provincial Government contributes largely towards the salaries of teachers, the Government allowance for this purpose being higher in New Brunswick in proportion to the local contributions than in any other Province of Canada. Common School Teachers receive from the Provincial Treasury, as follows:—

First-class Teachers, Males.....	\$135 per annum.
“ “ Females....	100 “
Second-class “ Males.....	108 “
“ “ Females....	81 “
Third-class “ Males.....	81 “
“ “ Females....	63 “

Reference has already been made to the County School Fund from which a sum is paid to the trustees of each district to aid in the maintenance of the schools. The school districts are so laid out that the children of every settler shall have a school within convenient reach of their home.

In each district are three trustees elected as already stated, by the rate-payers. One of the trustees retires annually but he is eligible for re-election. The trustees decide how many and what grades of schools shall be maintained during the year and at the annual meeting the rate-payers determine what amount to be raised by assessment upon the district, shall be appropriated for school purposes. The schools are subject to the supervision of Inspectors appointed by the Board of Education and to the general superintendence of the Board. There are special provisions in the law for cities and incorporated towns.

Fifteen grammar schools, one for each county, and nearly seventy superior schools, are provided for by law, for purposes of a secondary education, and form a part of the general school system. These, and the common schools, are provided for by legislative grants to be supplemented by grants from the districts or towns in which they are established. The teacher of a grammar school receives from the government \$350, and the teacher of a superior school \$250, conditioned upon the payment of an equal amount by the local board.

In addition to the Provincial grants for common schools, provision is made to aid poor districts, which receive to the extent of one-third more from the Provincial grants, and one-third more from the county fund. This enables the settlers in the newest and poorest settlements in the province to maintain schools during the whole year.

There is also a legislative grant in aid of school-houses for poor districts.

Under this admirable system schools have been established in all parts of the province, a large and efficient staff of teachers is maintained, and generally the whole educational service is in a most satisfactory condition. The total annual expenditure upon the common school system is fully \$500,-

000, and there are about 70,000 children upon the rolls, with an average attendance during the year of about 58,000. This in a country largely made up of new settlements, is a most excellent showing. The new settler in New Brunswick may rest assured that he can secure for his children, at a comparatively small cost, the priceless boon of a good education.

CHAPTER XIV.

THE FOREST.

Next to agriculture the chief industry of New Brunswick is the manufacture and export of lumber. No country in the world is probably more densely wooded than New Brunswick, the area of land in a wilderness state not covered with forests being so small as to be merely nominal. Every acre of improved land in the province, except the dyked lands, was at one time covered with a dense growth of trees, and there are yet millions of acres upon which the forest is unbroken. According to the census of 1881 the following amount of lumber was produced in New Brunswick in that year:—

White Pine,.....	130,762	cubic feet.
Red Pine,.....	31,954	"
Oak,.....	3,316	"
Tamarac,.....	256,389	"
Birch and Maple,.....	348,441	"
Elm,.....	2,400	"
Other Timber,.....	2,371,061	"
Pine Logs,...	657,400	number.
Other Logs,.....	5,001,069	"
Masts and Spars,.....	54,406	"
Staves,.....	955	m.
Lathwood,.....	3,434	cords.
Tanbark,.....	55,335	"
Firewood,.....	781,729	"

The following statistics are from the same census and show the extent of the manufacture of lumber for home consumption and export:—

Number of Saw Mills,	478
“ of Employes,	7,175
Wages paid,	\$1,243,628
Value of raw materials,	4,355,735
“ of articles produced,	6,532,826

The total cut of lumber, not including timber, in New Brunswick in 1883 was 225,000,000 superficial feet.

The most valuable of the New Brunswick forest trees is,

THE WHITE PINE,

so-called, from the whiteness of its wood when freshly cut. It is soft, light, free from knots and easily wrought. Its principal use is for the interior finish of houses, but it is adapted for many purposes.

RED PINE

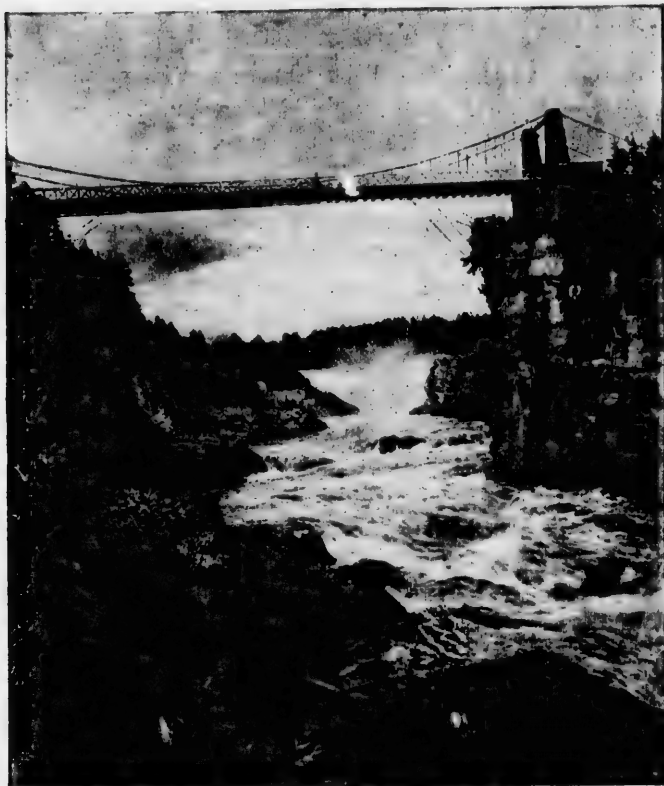
is also found in the Province, and is almost as much esteemed as the White Pine.

There is an extensive young growth of pine, and under a judicious system of forestry, the consumption would probably be exceeded by the annual growth.

BLACK SPRUCE

furnishes most of the deals for export. Thirty years ago it was estimated to constitute one-third of the forest, but this would now be considered an over-estimate. The annual cut has been very great; but the supply is yet large and will probably never be exhausted, or so reduced as to render the manufacture and export of spruce anything other than an important industry. The Black Spruce attains a height of from sixty to eighty feet and a diameter from eighteen to thirty inches. Its chief properties are strength, lightness and elasticity. It is largely used for building purposes.

For export it is sawn into deals, which are 3 inches thick, 7, 9 and 11 inches wide and of various lengths. Other dimensions are also exported. Black Spruce makes valuable "piles."



THE GRAND FALLS OF THE ST. JOHN.

"Spruce logging," as it is called, is a great industry in New Brunswick. It is prosecuted chiefly in the winter season when the snow affords roads by which the logs can be hauled to the banks of the streams. When the spring

freshets come the logs are floated or "driven," as the expression is, to the booms when they are put together into rafts and are taken thence to the mills to be sawed. This industry gives employment to a great many men and horses, and furnishes a market for large quantities of farm produce.

WHITE SPRUCE

is a smaller tree than the Black Spruce and its wood is not so highly esteemed. The supply is large, and it is cut and used indiscriminately with Black Spruce.

BALSAM FIR.

This is a common tree. It is quite resinous, producing what is known in the arts as "Canada Balsam," which exudes through the bark. It is lighter in weight than either of the spruces and is used to some extent in building.

HEMLOCK SPRUCE

is larger in size than the Black Spruce. It is a firm, coarse-grained wood, lasting remarkably well under water or when kept thoroughly dry. Being very tenacious of nails it is much used for boarding in buildings. In the shape of logs it is much esteemed in wharf-building and in mining. The Hemlock is a widely diffused wood and is found in great quantities in several counties of the Province. Its bark is valuable for tanning purposes. In addition to the bark exported and that used in the country, there is an annual export of extract of the bark to the value of about \$200,000. The natural grain of Hemlock, when varnished, is very pretty, and the wood is becoming fashionable for the interior finish of dwellings. Hemlock makes excellent packing boxes.

TAMARAC.

Hackmatac or Larch is one of the commonest trees. It grows tall and straight to a height of eighty feet or more. The butts of the tree and one of the principal roots form a

"knee," and are in great request in shipbuilding, forming an important article of export. Tamarac timber was much used in shipbuilding, but what is known as Bay Spruce has now largely taken its place, most of the large tamarac having been cut. There is yet much of smaller growth in the country, and, as it is a rapidly growing wood, it might be planted with advantage.

CEDAR.

Cedar is one of the most widely distributed and valuable of New Brunswick woods. It grows in wet ground and river valleys; sometimes a swamp of 50 to 100 acres in extent will consist of cedar trees standing so close together that their foliage is scarcely penetrable by the sunlight. It grows to a height of forty feet and large specimens are two feet or more in diameter, but the majority of trees do not exceed a diameter of twenty inches, if measured a few feet from the ground. The wood of the cedar is light, soft, fine grained and easily wrought. It has a pleasing, aromatic odor, which it does not lose if kept dry, and hence is much esteemed as a material for closets. It is practically indestructible by the weather, and will stand a succession of moisture and dryness for many years. Made into shingles it will last upon the roofs of buildings for upwards of thirty years, and its durability, when used as fencing, is even greater. Its lightness causes it to be esteemed by boat-builders. It is well adapted for household utensils as it becomes whiter and smoother by use. On nearly every farm sufficient cedar will be found to provide all requisite fencing, and this is a very important consideration to the settler. The principal use to which cedar is put, except for fencing, is for railway ties or "sleepers," bridge piers, telegraph poles and shingles. The export of this wood is large and is chiefly to the United States. Shingles are of two kinds, shaved and sawed, the former are made by hand, the latter by machinery.

Cedar makes a handsome hedge and is of rapid growth. This is not the true cedar; it is the *Thuja Occidentalis* of Linneus, and is also called the Arbor Vitæ.

BIRCH.

Black and Yellow Birch may be considered together as they are exported indiscriminately under the name of Birch. The grain of Black Birch is very fine, close and pretty; it takes a bright polish and is used to some extent in furniture and the interior finish of houses. It is practically indestructible under water, and therefore is admirably adapted for piles and wharves. These birches grow upon the best of soils and the supply in the Province is yet very great, although, in many districts, the larger trees, suitable for heavy timber, have been cut. The birch makes excellent fuel.

White Birch and Paper or Canoe Birch, though sometimes confounded are really different varieties. Owing to the vast supply of superior wood these birches are not much used except for the manufacture of show cases, spools, bobbins, brush backs, &c. It is from the bark of the Paper Birch that Indians make their canoes.

BEECH.

Two varieties of Beech grow in New Brunswick the red and the white. The Red Beech is a valuable wood. It is imperishable when kept perfectly dry or constantly wet. Being a hard wood and susceptible of a high polish it makes excellent tool handles, shoe lasts, mallets and the like. For agricultural implements or any purpose where strength and durability are required Red Beech is admirably adapted. It makes excellent flooring and is annually becoming more popular for this purpose. Red Beech forms a considerable part of large forests and is becoming an important article of export. This tree produces very palatable nuts every second year.

MAPLE.

One of the most useful, beautiful and common trees in

New Brunswick is the Maple. There are several varieties of Maple, but in general they may be described as lofty, well shaped trees, with beautiful foliage; they are of quick growth and as they bear transplanting very well are greatly esteemed as shade trees, especially as they do not injure the grass growing beneath them. Their presence in the forest indicates the best quality of soil.

Rock Maple is the king of the deciduous trees of North American forests; sometimes it grows nearly one hundred feet in height with corresponding proportions. In summer when clothed in green it is beautiful to look upon, and in autumn when its leaves change to blood-red, golden-yellow, brown and many other colors its appearance is magnificent. The wood of the Rock Maple is white when freshly cut, but becomes slightly reddish with exposure. The grain is fine, close, silky and very pretty, especially in the accidental, though common varieties, known as Curled Maple or Bird's Eye Maple. Maple is adapted for all the purposes that Beech is, but the more beautifully grained wood is much sought after by cabinet-makers and others desiring a light wood of attractive appearance for finishing purposes. The bird's eye Maple makes excellent violin backs. The ordinary Maple is now sawn into various dimensions for builders' uses, and its popularity is on the increase. As a fuel Rock Maple is superior to all other woods; it makes the best charcoal, and its ashes are rich in alkali.

The Rock Maple is also known as the "Sugar" Maple, because of the richness of its sap in the saccharine principle. Maple Sugar is a regular article of commerce, the quantity produced in New Brunswick annually being about half a million pounds. It is made from the sap of the Maple which begins to flow in the month of March. Syrup made from the sap is preferred to the finest grade of West India molasses.

ELM.

There are two species of Elm in New Brunswick, the

White and the Red. Both are beautiful shade trees. The White Elm often grows to the height of one hundred feet, its branches are long and pendulous, its foliage rich and pleasing in shape. It grows wild on the low, deep soiled intervals, and the quantity available for commercial uses is limited. The wood is strong, tenacious and elastic, does not split easily and bears the driving of bolts and nails better than any other wood. It is durable if kept either constantly wet or constantly dry, but decays rapidly when these conditions alternate. It is used in making ships' blocks, and for other purposes in which wood of its peculiar properties is required.

The Red Elm does not grow to as great a size as the White Elm. Its wood possesses the same properties as that of the White Elm but is somewhat coarser and more durable. Its home is on dry elevated situations.

BUTTERNUT

is a species of walnut found along river banks. It grows to a considerable size and yields in profusion nuts which are agreeable to the taste and very oily. The name of the tree is derived from the fact that the Indians formerly used to pound the nuts and having boiled them so as to separate the oil, used it with their food as a sort of butter. Butternut wood is light and of a reddish tinge, taking a high polish. It is used in making furniture, for wainscoting and other purposes. It is easily propagated and grows rapidly. There being a constant demand for the wood its cultivation would probably be found profitable.

ASH

is found in New Brunswick in several varieties, the white, black and yellow chiefly, the wood of each differing according to the soil and situation where it is grown. The White Ash is a common tree growing to the height of sixty feet with a diameter of eighteen inches or more. Its growth is

rapid and its foliage beautiful, the trunk is perfectly straight, the wood strong, tough and elastic. Black Ash is a smaller tree than White Ash and its wood is somewhat coarser. It is a fashionable wood for bedroom furniture, its texture being very pleasing and is used for a variety of purposes in first-class buildings. Being already a valuable article of commerce, its supply will probably not long keep pace with the demand; its cultivation will likely be profitable. It is used by the Indians in the manufacture of baskets, for which it is admirably adapted. The Yellow Ash is similar to the Black Ash but is lighter in color. The Red Ash is somewhat similar to the White Ash.

OAK

is found in New Brunswick in three varieties, the white, the red and the grey. The wood of the latter is very durable. The supply is limited.

CHERRY

is found in abundance. The fruit is small and slightly bitter. None of the varieties attain sufficient size to possess much commercial value.

POPLAR

occurs in two varieties, the Aspen and the Balsam Poplar or "Balm of Gilead." Poplar wood is very white and of light weight. It becomes hard and tough when dry and takes a high polish. Its principal commercial use at present is in the manufacture of what is known as Excelsior, an article used for mattress making, upholstering and packing purposes, the wood for these purposes being cut into long shreds. The demand is large and increasing. The lightness, whiteness and durability of Poplar are causing it to become very much esteemed for many purposes. It makes an excellent paper pulp.

BASSWOOD

is found in considerable quantities. Its properties are some-

what similar to those of poplar. The natural color of the wood is pale yellow.

HORNBEAM and IRONBEAM

are tough, heavy woods capable of sustaining great weight. These trees do not attain a large size.

Alders, Willows and other inferior trees abound, but those above named constitute the principal part of the New Brunswick forests. It will readily be admitted that such forests must be exceedingly beautiful, and the soil which supports them of great fertility. Such is particularly the case with the deciduous trees, "the hardwood ridges," as they are called, that is, the rolling hills covered with Maples, Birches and Beeches, with a few scattered Spruce and Pine trees, not only making a most attractive landscape, but being generally, when cleared, the finest of farming land. But if these ridges are beautiful to look upon in the summer, they are resplendent in the autumn when the ripened leaves, after the early frosts, begin to change their color. The brilliant scarlet and other hues of the Maple, the golden-yellow of the Elm, the almost countless shades and tints of red, blue and brown, relieved by the sombre evergreens, make up a picture which the eye never grows weary of and words cannot describe.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

Although for nearly one hundred years the forests of New Brunswick have furnished the greater portion of the exports of the Province, and the trees have been cut in a most lavish and wasteful manner, it is doubtful if their greatest commercial value has yet been realized. It will be seen from the facts above given that the Province contains extensive supplies of wood, valuable for countless purposes. The forests are intersected by streams in all directions, and these with the railways furnish the best possible means of convey-

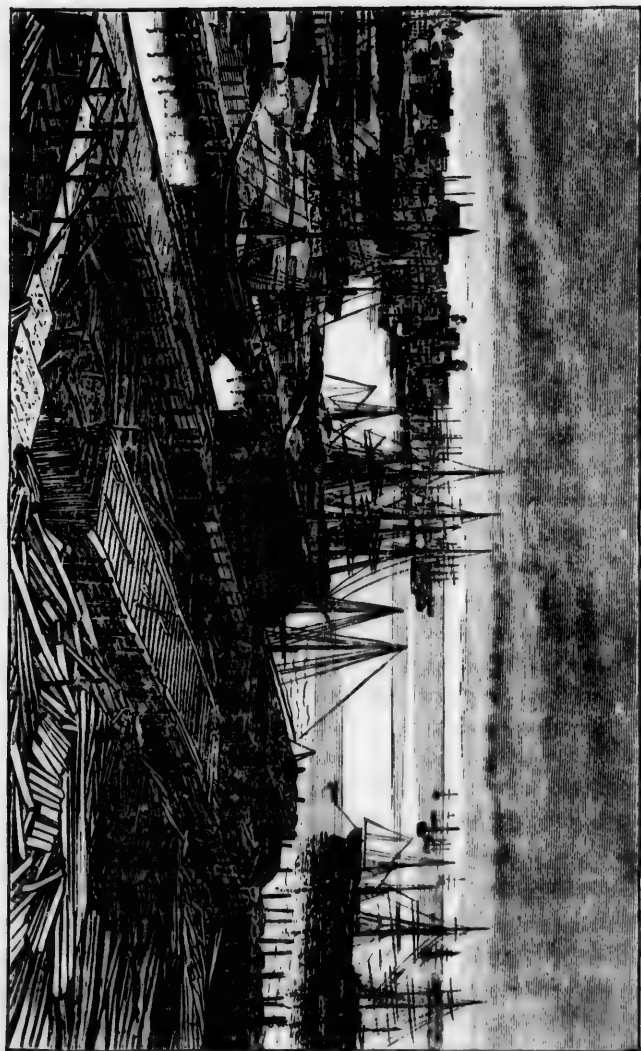
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SAINT JOHN HARBOR.



ing the wood to the seaports, whence it can be shipped to a market. Innumerable water powers afford facilities for cheap manufacture, in fact all the elements exist requisite to make the Province the seat of very extensive wood-working establishments, except the single essential of capital. A prominent architect of Liverpool, England, in a letter to Mr. Cornwall, agent of New Brunswick in England, after speaking of the adaptability of the New Brunswick woods to numerous purposes in connection with buildings, said :—

“There must be a great advantage in making wood-work in countries where the woods are available, as well as cheap steam producers, besides the saving of carrying so much waste timber such a long distance, for at least one-seventh of the timber imported here is cut to waste in planing, sawing and refuse. The extra cost of carrying manufactured articles would, I judge, not nearly amount to the difference.”

Large orders have been offered by English houses to manufacturing establishments in New Brunswick, but, for lack of capital, they have not been accepted. The *Monetary Times*, a commercial paper published in Toronto said :—

“Great Britain and other European countries use enormous quantities of wooden goods, and they are largely made in the United States and shipped from Boston and New York. Why should not Canada, whose supplies of timber are nearer the sea-board, compete successfully? It can be done; but it is not to be done in a day. Nor is it to be done without observation and pains.”

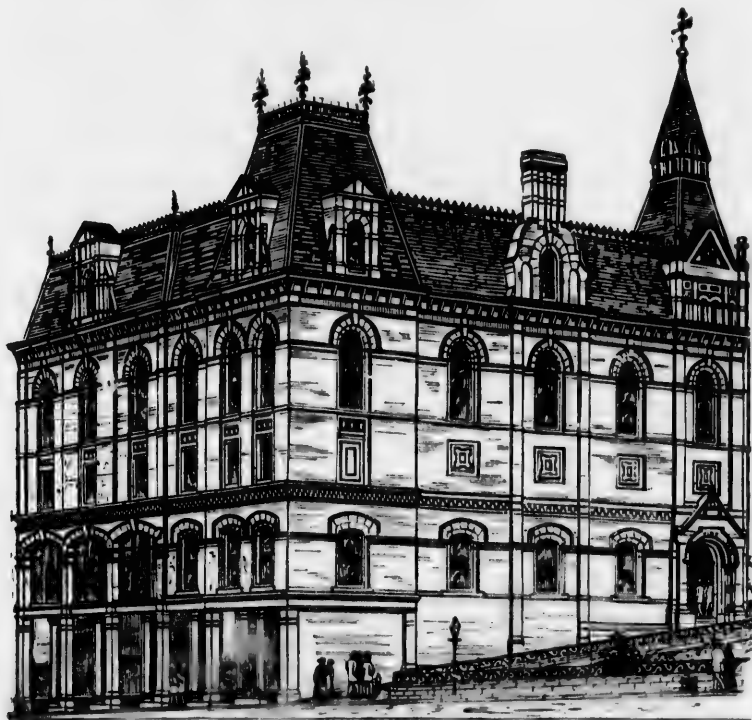
But it is not only to the European Market that New Brunswick may look for the disposal of the products of its forests. In the United States the question of wood supply is becoming annually more serious, and the people of that country will shortly find themselves compelled to admit Canadian wood goods duty free. Already the tendency in this direction is unmistakable. It is evident, therefore, that the manufacture of all descriptions of wooden goods may be regarded as likely, at no distant day, to form an important

industry in New Brunswick. Among the articles which may be advantageously made are:—building materials for both outside and inside finish; shipbuilding, from the hull to the spars; agricultural and horticultural implements; waggons, carriages, sleighs; packing, salt, fish, and other boxes; tubs, pails, churns; step-ladders; furniture of all kinds; broom, hoe, pick, edge tool, and other handles; clothes-wringers, washboards, clothes and towel horses; bench screws; venetian blinds and slats; cloth boards and rollers; bobbins, spools; ships' blocks; coopers' work of all kinds; boot and shoe lasts, trees and crimps; musical instruments; railway ties; carving and turned work; wood pulp.

Several establishments are already engaged in the manufacture of various descriptions of wood goods, among them being the Quaco Wood Manufacturing Company, the Petitcodiac Spool and Bobbin Works, and the Woodstock Wood-working Company, and the establishment of the Messrs. Flewellings, at Hampton, and others, all of which are doing an excellent business. The attention of investors is directed especially to this industry.

To the settler in New Brunswick the existence of an abundance of the best of fuel and building and fencing material is an advantage which can scarcely be overestimated. It is truly one of the greatest recommendations which any country can have. In addition to the value of the fuel for domestic use, the cutting of it for sale, particularly on land adjacent to the railways, is a profitable occupation, as will be seen by statistics given elsewhere. Wood for fuel is a not unimportant article of export to the United States, and the demand will no doubt largely increase. The New Brunswick farmer has, for the labor of cutting it, the material for his buildings and fences, and an inexhaustible supply of fuel, and these considerations far outweigh any supposed advantage which the prairie farmer may have in

preparing for his first crop. The experience of farmers in New Brunswick has clearly proved that the existence of the forest is one of the greatest advantages which the settler can



MASONIC TEMPLE, ST. JOHN.

possess. In the matter of fuel nothing but experience can tell the difference in comfort between the great fire of blazing logs which a New Brunswick farmer heaps up on a winter night, as much for the pleasure of looking at it as for warmth, and a smouldering fire of coal or of wood, so scarce that the pieces must be counted, which his brother in the

Far West has to be content with. When the logs blaze and crackle on the hearth, their streaming light illumining every corner of the room, what matter if the storm blows fierce or the mercury drops below the freezing point? So long as the forest lasts, and there is no reason why the preserved wood lots should ever be exhausted, the New Brunswick farmer need never fear the cold. The problem of fuel is one with which the settler in this Province need not concern himself.

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CHAPTER XV.

THE FISHERIES.

The fisheries of New Brunswick are among the most important of its industries. They include not only exhaustless supply to be drawn from the Bay of Fundy, Bay Chaleur and the Gulf of St. Lawrence, but the yield of so many streams and lakes that a mere catalogue of their names would be wearisome. The enormous amount of a most excellent article of food available from this source and its comparative cheapness is not the least advantage which the population of New Brunswick enjoy, and in a commercial point of view the fisheries are of incalculable value. The deep sea fisheries furnish employment to a large number of people, and the inland fisheries, besides being in some degree a source of food to the people, attract hundreds of sportsmen annually to the Province, and the number is rapidly increasing. The total export of fish from the Province in the year 1884 was valued at \$896,095, but this by no means represents the value of the catch, as it takes no account of the large quantity used for home consumption in Canada.

The following statistics of this industry, from the census of 1881, will be interesting:—

FISHERY STATISTICS, 1881.

Number of vessels engaged in fishing,.....	205
“ boats “ “	4,284
“ men “ “	7,315

Fathoms of net in use,	336,089
Fascines Fisheries,	333
Cod taken, quintals,	62,444
Haddock, "	49,716
Herring, barrels,	263,832
Gaspereaux, "	16,175
Mackerel, "	25,272
Sardines, "	20,935
Halibut, "	43
Salmon, "	19,276
Shad, "	1,700
Eels, "	584
White Fish, "	40
Trout, "	355
Other Fish, "	23,682
Oysters, "	11,116
Lobster, lbs.	4,348,122
Fish Oil, gals.	18,420

The catch of fish in 1881 was worth, according to the average price at which the fish exported were valued, over \$2,300,000, being nearly half as much as the total out-put of lumber.

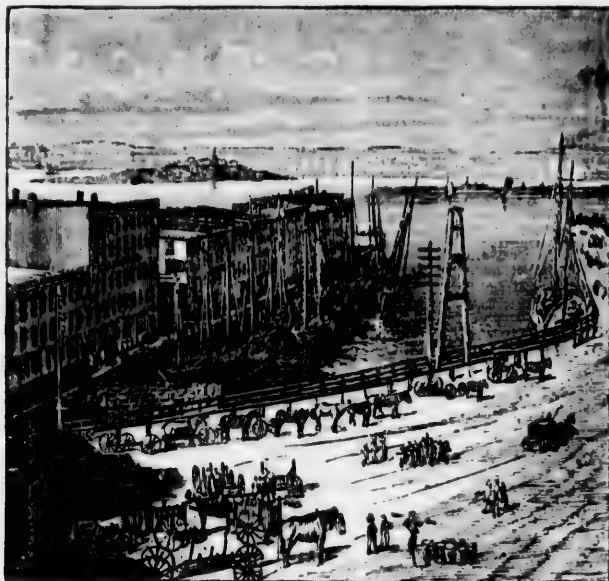
The export of Canned Lobster has been prosecuted largely in some years, and has assumed large proportions. The market is in Great Britain, the United States, Australia, France and elsewhere.

The export of fresh fish, principally Salmon, Smelt and Bass to the United States, has already reached large dimensions, and is growing every year. The fish are frozen before shipment or are shipped fresh on ice. They are taken on the North Shore rivers and are sent to their destination by rail. The completion of the link between the Intercolonial and New Brunswick Railways by the construction of the bridge across the River Saint John at its mouth,

and of the Northern and Western Railway whereby the delay of transshipment will be avoided, is expected to materially increase this branch of business.

SEA FISHERIES.

The principal fish taken in the Bay of Fundy are the Cod, Pollock, Hake, Haddock, Herring, Shad and Mackerel. The



SOUTH WHARF, ST. JOHN, N. B.

fishing grounds extend down to the entrance of the Bay and around the islands of Grand Manan, Campobello and the West Isles and into the estuaries of the principal rivers. The Cod of the Bay of Fundy are a large fish, quite equal to any taken in American waters. The Pollock, the Hake and the Haddock are also very abundant. The Haddock is eaten fresh but is generally preferred when slightly salted and smoked; it is then known in commerce as "Finnan Haddy."

The Bay Herrings are of medium size but of good flavor. The Bay of Fundy Mackerel are small, but very much esteemed. The Halibut is a large fish of the Flounder species. Its flesh is white and firm, and though somewhat dry is highly thought of when fresh. When slightly salted and smoked it is very palatable. The Bay Shad is perhaps the most delicious fish produced in New Brunswick waters. The average weight is about 3 lbs. The Gaspereau or Alewife is a small species of Shad, caught in large quantities. The Bay of Fundy fisheries are prosecuted at all seasons of the year.

The fisheries in the Gulf of St. Lawrence can only be prosecuted from April until November, both inclusive, owing to the presence of ice. The principal catch is of the Cod. The Gulf Cod is somewhat smaller than the other varieties taken on the North American coast, but is of excellent quality. Hake and Haddock abound in the Gulf. Herrings are found in countless shoals, and in the fall they are very fat and of excellent flavor. This branch of fishing is capable of indefinite expansion, and as the quality of the "fall herrings" is very high, its extensive prosecution would probably be found profitable. Mackerel, Gaspereaux and Striped Bass are abundant, and the quantities of smelts taken are prodigious. There is, apparently, no limit to the supply.

Of shell-fish there are found on the Gulf Coast Oysters and Lobsters of excellent quality. Other fish are taken on the North Shore, but those above named are the principal, except the Salmon.

Salmon of the finest description are taken in the estuaries of all the principal rivers flowing into the Gulf and Bay Chaleur. The fish are large and of admirable flavor, commanding a ready sale. They are exported fresh, frozen, smoked, salted, spiced and pickled, and the demand seems to keep pace with the supply. On the two principal rivers, the Miramichi and the Restigouche, hatcheries for the pro-

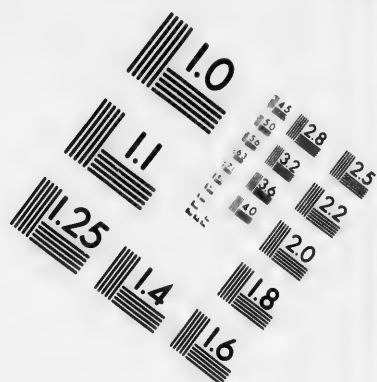
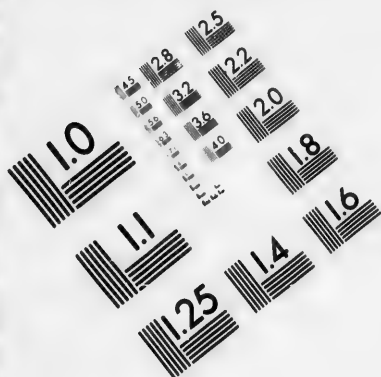
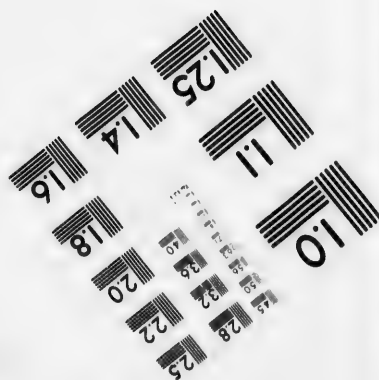
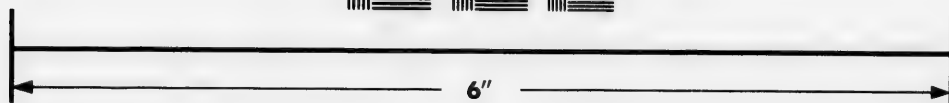
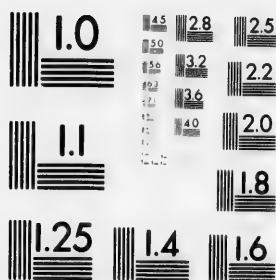


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pogation of fish are maintained by the Dominion Government.

INLAND FISHERIES.

While, as has been already mentioned, the Inland Fisheries of New Brunswick are of some value to settlers as a food supply, their great importance is due to the fact that they attract to the country many sportsmen who expend large sums of money on their excursions. The Salmon fishing on the Restigouche has a reputation which is almost world wide, and every year distinguished visitors from Great Britain and the United States may be found spending a holiday in the glorious sport afforded by this noble river. Other streams in the Province are almost equally good, but none are quite as celebrated. On the tidal portions of the streams the Dominion Government grants fishing leases. On the non-tidal portions the right to lease is vested in the Local Government as riparian proprietor in the case of ungranted lands and in the riparian proprietors in the case of granted lands.

The right of surface fly fishing on waters under the control of the Provincial Government is granted to the highest bidder at a public sale, whereof due notice is given. Leases will not be granted for a longer term than five years. The lessee is bound to keep at least one efficient guardian of the fishery within the bounds of his lease. Short term leases may be obtained on application to the Surveyor-General.

Among the rivers available for lease under these provisions, either now or at the expiry of the outstanding leases, are the following:—

The Restigouche, above the mouth of the Upsalquitch. The Provincial Fishery Overseers report good pools to the forks of the Restigouche, and salmon in abundance. Of large trout they say "the supply seemed inexhaustible." The main branches of the Restigouche also afford good salmon fishing. Of the Upsalquitch, a large tributary of the

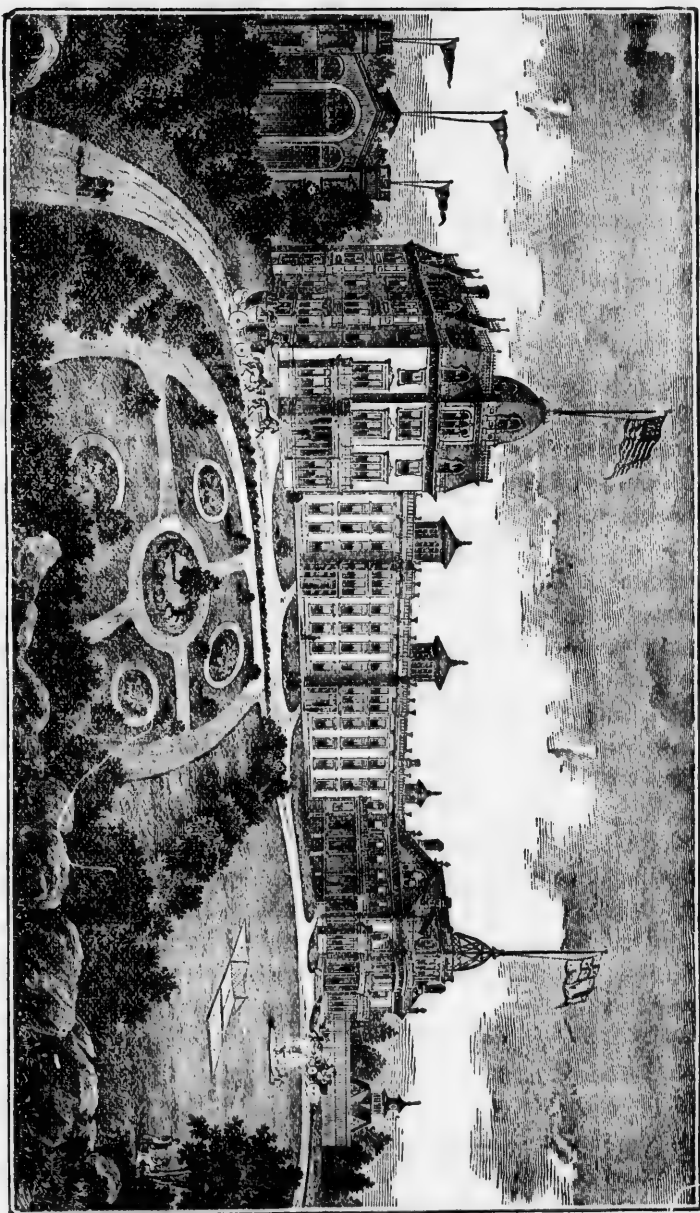
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Restigouche, the overseers say that it is "a first-rate looking river for salmon, and from the best information we could obtain we believe that there is good early fishing and again late in the season." Of the Patapedia, a tributary of the Restigouche, they say: "we are led to believe that large numbers of salmon annually ascend this river." Of the Quatawamkedgewick, they say that "the fishing is exceedingly good."

Middle River and Little River, emptying into Bathurst Basin, Tete-a-Gauche River, emptying into Bathurst Harbor, Big Tracadie, emptying into the Gulf of St. Lawrence, Tabusintac, a river in the same neighborhood, the Kouchibouquac and the Richibucto, emptying into Northumberland Straits, are all highly spoken of both as Salmon and Trout streams. The Miramichi and its numerous branches have an established reputation among anglers. Among the tributaries of the St. John the Tobique is the only one in which Salmon are taken in large numbers. It is usually well stocked with Salmon and abounds with Trout and, one of its branches is famed for Whitefish.

Salmon cannot ascend above the Grand Falls of the St. John, but on the upper part of this great river are tributary streams which afford the finest trout and white fish. Hundreds of anglers visit them every season. The branches of the streams flowing into the Gulf of St. Lawrence approach those of the tributaries of the St. John very closely and a short "portage" or "carry" enables the sportsman to take his canoe and camping materials from one water system to the other, and in this way a sporting trip can be made across the province in several places, the distance to be traversed being from one hundred to two hundred miles, according to the directness of the route taken. Such a trip would be for the most part through an unbroken wilderness, on streams abounding with fish and flowing through forests containing much game.

Flowing into the Bay of Fundy, and particularly in the County of Charlotte, are numerous rivers in which there is the best of trout fishing. Indeed there is not a county in the province in which streams cannot be found where anglers can thoroughly enjoy themselves.

Some of the routes which fishermen take are as follows:—

From St. Leonard's Station on the New Brunswick Railway to the head waters of the Restigouche, and down the Restigouche to the Intercolonial Railway crossing. The distance is over 100 miles, and the sportsmen will have plenty of the best salmon and trout fishing. The towns at the mouth of the Restigouche have excellent hotels, and all the accommodations of first-class watering places are being provided.

From Andover Station on the New Brunswick Railway up the Tobique to Nictau Lake, and thence to the Nepisiquit and down the Nepisiquit to Bathurst. Distance about 170 miles, with both salmon and trout fishing.

From Andover to Nictau Lake, as above, from Nictau Lake to the Nepisiquit, down the Nepisiquit for a short distance and thence to the Upsalquitch, down the Upsalquitch to the Restigouche and down the Restigouche to the sea. Distance about 200 miles. This trip may be lengthened 150 miles by ascending the Restigouche, portaging to Grand River, descending the Grand River to the St. John, and down the St. John to the starting point, or it may be prolonged almost indefinitely when the St. John waters are reached. Good trout, salmon and white fish fishing.

From Andover up the Tobique to Long Lake and thence to the head waters of the southwest Miramichi, and down the Miramichi to the sea. Distance over 300 miles, with good salmon and trout fishing. This trip may be lengthened by ascending the tributaries of the Miramichi into the unexplored wilderness of New Brunswick.



SQUA-TOOK PEAK.

A shorter trip and one much esteemed is made by driving out from Bath Station on the New Brunswick Railway to the Miramichi and going as far either up or down stream as time will permit. Good salmon and trout fishing.

From Edmundston up the Madawaska thence to Beardsley Lake on the head of the Squa-took, and down through the Squa-took Lakes, the Toledi River, and Lake Temiscouta to the starting point, 80 miles. The fish taken are trout, white fish, and toledi, a large fish resembling a trout, but weighing sometimes as high as fifteen or twenty pounds.

Shorter excursions may be made on the streams above mentioned and on other streams.

In the St. John River itself many salmon are taken, as well as shad, gizzard fish, perch, and a variety of other small fish. Sturgeon are taken in large numbers in the lower part of the river, and are exported to the United States. These fish sometimes weigh over 250 pounds. The sturgeon fishery is of considerable importance.

For information as to fishery leases, times of sale and the like, address THE SURVEYOR-GENERAL, *Fredericton, New Brunswick.*

CHAPTER XVI.

MINERALS.

The dense forest which covers the greater part of New Brunswick renders a thorough geological exploration almost impossible, but enough has been ascertained to justify an expectation that the mineral resources may play an important part in the future of this Province.

The geological divisions of the province, as laid down by the Geographical Survey, and shown upon the last map are as follows :

Laurentine,
 " Limestone,
Pre Cambrian,
Cambro Silurian,
Dolerite,
Silurian,
Granite,
Devonian
Lower Carboniferous Laurentine,
Lower Carboniferous,
Middle Carboniferous,
Triassic.
Trachyte-Felsite.

The minerals known to exist in quantities which will pay for working are as follows:—

COAL.

The Carboniferous formation of New Brunswick embraces an area of about 6,500 square miles, or parts of York, Sunbury, Queens, Kings, Westmorland, Albert, Kent, Northumberland and Gloucester, with several outliers in other counties. The only productive mines are those at Grand Lake—already referred to in the description of Queens County. The seam is a surface one, 22 inches thick and is known to extend over a very large area—probably at least 600 square miles. The coal is an excellent steam coal, very highly esteemed for blacksmiths' use, and is unequalled for coking.

The very remarkable mineral known as Albertite, the exact nature of which has been a source of dispute among scientists, was found in very considerable quantities in Albert County. It is a brittle, jet black, glossy mineral, free from smut. It burns readily and melts when exposed to heat under cover. Albertite is now regarded as a pure petroleum, and is of great commercial value; the probabilities of further discoveries of paying deposits are of great interest.

In Westmorland and Albert County petroleum springs abound.

The Albert shales yield from 35 to 50 gallons of oil fit for illuminating purposes to the ton. Owing to the abundance of petroleum these shales are not utilized, but it is not unlikely that they may come to possess a high commercial value.

ANTIMONY.

Antimony occurs in several places in New Brunswick, but the largest deposit is in Prince William, in York County, where it is found in very large quantities as sulphuret of

antimony. The quality of the ore is good, and there is more or less metallic Antimony mixed with it. This is one of the most important deposits of Antimony known to exist anywhere, paying deposits being very few in number.

MANGANESE

is widely distributed in New Brunswick. The best known deposits are at Shepody Mountain in Albert; near Sussex Vale in Kings; at Quaco in St. John and at Tete-a-Gouche in Gloucester. Mines have been opened at all these points.

IRON.

Numerous deposits of iron ore are known to exist in New Brunswick. The best known of these is the deposit of red hematite in Jacksontown, Carleton County, commonly known as the Woodstock Iron Mines. The iron produced from this ore is of a very superior quality, its "resistance" being remarkably high. Large quantities of this ore have been mined, smelted and exported, and it has been used in the manufacture of armor plates for the British Navy. The iron is somewhat brittle owing to the presence of phosphorous, but probably means could be found to remedy this objection. Throughout Carleton County large deposits of iron ore are found and they always occur in connection with limestone. Being in the heart of a country where there are thousands of acres of the finest hardwood forest, for the manufacture of charcoal, they afford the elements of a highly important industry.

Bog iron ore is very abundant in New Brunswick and is found in considerable quantities near the Grand Lake Coal Mines, but whether the deposit is large enough to warrant the erection of smelting works is not at present known.

Without expressing any opinion as to the probable future value of the New Brunswick deposits of iron ore, it is sufficient to say that the distribution of excellent ores is wide-

spread and the quantities enormous, that they are nearly always found associated with limestone, and that the fuel for smelting is always obtainable at a low price.

COPPER.

Copper ores are found in New Brunswick in considerable quantities. Near Bathurst there is a considerable deposit of the sulphuret, and in this vicinity are numerous other deposits of the same ore, which it is thought might be profitably worked. Along the Bay of Fundy coast there are numerous deposits of copper in Albert, St. John and Charlotte Counties, which only need capital to develop them. A copper mine is now operated near Dorchester, in Westmorland County. Copper ore is also found upon the Tobique River.

Of other metals and metallic ores known to exist in greater or less quantities we have

LEAD

which in the form of Galena is found in several localities. This ore occurs on the shore of the Tobique River, a few miles from St. John and possibly in large enough quantities to have a commercial value. The extent of the deposit has not been ascertained. It occurs in Charlotte County also, in the Island of Campobello, and also near Norton in Kings County. The latter deposit probably contains a good percentage of silver.*

SILVER

is found in several localities, the principal being the Elm Tree, in Gloucester County, near Bathurst, which it has been thought would afford a profitable investment.

GOLD

is very widely diffused in New Brunswick. It may be washed from the sand of many of the rivers which flow

*Dr. Bailey.

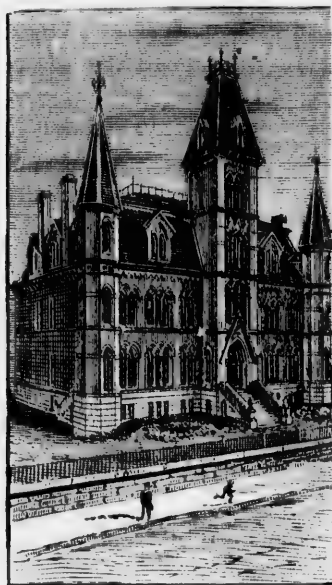
from the primary formations, but as yet no paying deposit has been discovered. It has been found in Albert County near Elgin by Dr. Bailey; Professor Hind found it in the Upsalquitch in Restigouche County; on the Nepisquit in Gloucester County; in Campbell River, Long Lake and Blue Mountain Brook, in Victoria County; on the Little Southwest Miramichi, in Northumberland County, and at Springfield and the Dutch Valley Road, Kings County. The writer has found it on Falls Brook near Grand Falls Victoria County, on the Wapskehegan, Campbell River and Serpentine in the same County; he has good evidence of its having been found on the Muniac, Victoria County, and the Becaguimec, Carleton County. Gold bearing quartz is said to have been found on the Tobique River. The conclusion of all observers relative to the existence of gold in New Brunswick is that in the present state of our knowledge of the country it is not judicious either to affirm or deny its existence in paying quantities. Several excellent specimens of gold bearing quartz have been seen by the writer and their owners have affirmed that they were discovered in New Brunswick. As in every case the parties were not financially able to thoroughly prospect the county where the precious metal was alleged to be found, the value of their discovery, if discovery it was, has never been shewn. There are many persons who are confident that gold will be found in paying quantities in New Brunswick.

Various other metalliferous ores exist in the province, such as ores of zinc and tin, but only in small quantities.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

As stated at the outset of this chapter the wilderness condition of the greater part of New Brunswick presents an almost insurmountable obstacle to thorough prospecting. In a country where the rocks are covered with soil, or with moss, it is impossible to say what mineral wealth may not

remain concealed. The best authorities hesitate at expressing any opinions, but the most general, such, for instance, as that of the distinguished Prof. Hitchcock, who in his report on the geology of Maine, alludes to the district on the east of the St. John, drained by the tributaries of the Tobique, as a most promising field for investigation; or of Prof. Hind who, while expressing his high estimation of the mines already worked, said that the development of the coal,



WIGGINS ORPHAN ASYLUM.



SAVINGS BANK.

copper, iron and gold deposits were worthy of further enquiry, and of Dr. Bailey who said it is impossible to speak of the productive capacity of the metalliferous rocks with certainty until their yielding powers had been fairly tested. Yet enough is known to justify an expectation that in time

the mineral deposits may become a source of great wealth to the Province.

In addition to the metallic ores there are other minerals such as plumbago, which is found near St. John in large quantities and of very good quality. It is mined on a limited scale for export. Near Sussex, Kings County, there are Salt Springs. In Charlotte County is a deposit of Anthracite Coal of unknown extent. Gypsum is found in inexhaustible quantities in Albert, Westmorland, Kings and Victoria Counties. Limestone of excellent quality is abundant. Red, Grey and Bluish Granite can be had in unlimited quantities, and the Freestone Quarries are inexhaustible. A mere catalogue of the minerals of economic value with the localities in the Province where they occur would fill many pages. In fact for a Province of its area it contains a remarkable variety of mineral deposits of greater or less value. Capital and energy have, in the mineral resources of New Brunswick, an extensive and almost unexplored field.

CHAPTER XVII.

AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS.

The following tables, compiled from the census of 1851 and the census of 1881, will illustrate the progress which has been made in agriculture in New Brunswick during the last thirty years. The first table shows the number of acres granted and acres cleared in the years 1851 and 1881 respectively.

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF ACRES OF LAND GRANTED AND THE NUMBER OF ACRES OF LAND CLEARED IN EACH COUNTY IN THE PROVINCE IN THE YEARS 1851 AND 1881 RESPECTIVELY.

NAME OF COUNTY.	1851.		1881.	
	Acres Granted.	Acres Cleared.	Acres Granted.	Acres Cleared.
Albert,.....	233,700	32,210	363,649	61,798
St. John,.....	309,147	Not given	349,716	25,158
Charlotte,.....	317,245	45,656	424,989	97,953
Kings,.....	662,752	120,923	760,652	189,531
Queens,.....	514,204	63,710	624,117	100,319
Sunbury,.....	377,078	15,587	440,325	36,902
York,.....	970,914	69,017	1,401,943	132,753
Carleton,.....	465,802	55,537	794,716	150,771
Victoria,.....	345,600	26,834	1,840,904	79,175
Westmorland,.....	577,440	92,822	700,078	171,090
Kent,.....	386,398	35,496	549,625	83,642
Northumberland,.....	986,168	30,221	1,077,367	53,416
Gloucester,.....	332,902	19,812	438,085	48,639
Restigouche,.....	156,979	8,895	216,332	21,813
The Province,.....	6,636,329	616,720	9,982,498	1,253,299

* Victoria includes Madawaska in the census returns.

The following table shows the quantity of hay, oats, wheat and potatoes raised in the several counties of the province in

the years 1851 and 1881, the amounts being taken from the census returns of those years.

TABLE SHOWING THE QUANTITY OF HAY, OATS, WHEAT AND POTATOES RAISED IN THE SEVERAL COUNTIES OF NEW BRUNSWICK IN THE YEARS 1851 AND 1881 RESPECTIVELY.

NAME OF COUNTY.	Tons of Hay.		Bush. Oats.		Bush. Wheat.		Bush. Potatoes.	
	1851.	1881.	1851.	1881.	1851.	1881.	1851.	1881.
Albert,*								
St. John,.....	6,855	12,708	30,961	46,617	240	105,695	128,329
Charlotte,.....	17,076	27,516	69,988	89,631	3,263	30,424	163,117	304,811
Kings,.....	38,811	60,638	178,968	333,995	14,895	45,601	303,568	734,369
Queens,.....	22,556	33,877	97,359	159,091	7,222	17,811	108,656	405,919
Sunbury,.....	10,069	16,595	40,024	60,490	5,551	12,137	116,357	194,937
York,.....	26,430	45,999	205,343	390,444	16,142	57,270	233,695	558,862
Carleton,.....	15,718	42,209	234,628	850,851	21,165	90,869	174,410	662,596
Victoria,.....	6,901	16,151	59,163	199,021	5,265	43,922	84,527	251,856
Westmorland,.....	33,937	67,957	145,396	310,574	40,619	81,495	282,224	1,005,802
Kent,.....	8,067	18,286	99,120	282,858	25,256	57,693	365,619	975,630
Northumberland,.....	19,150	21,026	120,336	243,966	30,854	20,802	280,436	512,944
Gloucester,.....	6,263	14,435	53,095	153,834	23,595	28,353	314,447	717,567
Restigouche,.....	8,330	6,566	46,517	77,534	6,420	10,984	66,131	189,501
	225,092	414,646	1,411,164	3,297,534	296,635	521,956	2,792,304	6,961,016

* There were no returns of the crops of Albert County in the census of 1851.

A comparison of these returns with those in the previous table shows not only a very much larger production of these four principal crops, (a proportionate increase occurs in all the other crops) but in the yield per acre. It will be noticed that this does not hold good of all sections of the province, in some of the counties the yield per acre of land cleared not being much different from what might be the natural variation per acre in any two given years. This is especially true of the Counties of St. John and Charlotte. In the case of almost all the other counties the yield per acre of cleared land has greatly increased. This is principally due to the fact that in the period between 1851 and 1881 the settlements extended upon the first class uplands which in the first seventy years of the history of the province were rarely settled upon. It is also due in part to the closer attention paid to farming by the people. Formerly farmers, in the interior counties especially, gave much attention to lumber-

ing in the winter and their farms suffered in consequence. Work on the fields was delayed in the spring because the farmer was busy with his lumber. A small stock was kept because the men were not at home to look after the animals. The change in these respects of late years has been very great and with what result the census returns give evidence.

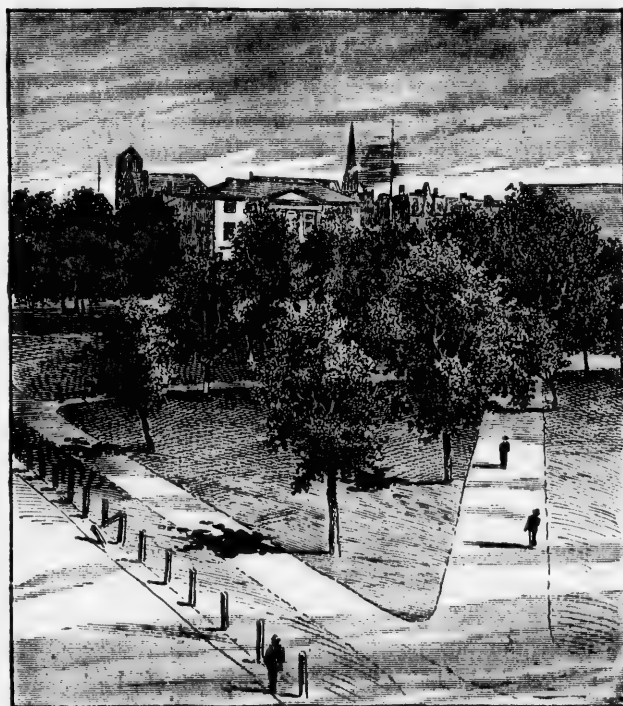
from the

POTATOES
THE

Potatoes.

	1881.
05	128,329
17	304,811
08	734,309
50	405,019
57	194,937
05	558,862
16	662,596
27	251,856
24	1,005,802
19	975,630
36	512,944
47	717,567
31	180,501
04	6,961,016

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KING SQUARE, ST. JOHN, N. B.

A third cause, which is not to be overlooked, is the improvement in the means of internal and external communication, which has given every part of the province ready access both to domestic and foreign markets.

Another sign of the progress which agriculture has made is to be found in the extensive use of the improved farm machinery. In 1851 the farm implements for the most part were of the simplest kind, now mowing machines, horse rakes and other kinds of machinery are in almost universal use.

The size and style of finish of the farm-houses and other buildings, the improved character of the horses, cattle, sheep and swine, the added elegance of household appointments, which almost everywhere include a cabinet organ and a sewing machine, the presence on nearly every farm of a neat driving wagon, and the air of refinement, which is found remote from any of the towns and cities, all give evidence of the progress of New Brunswick agriculture.

In 1869 the Secretary of the New Brunswick Board of Agriculture made an estimate of the value of the cleared land, live stock and field products of the province, based upon the census of 1861. Such an estimate would necessarily not be absolutely accurate, but by taking the census returns of 1881, and the same values as those estimated on by the Secretary we will arrive at an approximation of the progress made in the twenty years. From this we learn that the value of the improved land in the province increased more rapidly than the population, the estimate showing a per capita increase of over 11 per cent. during the twenty years. The value of the live stock in the province was about the same per head of the population in 1881 as it was in 1861, but the value of farm products had increased 12 per cent. per head in the same period. It is evident, however, that due allowance ought to be made for improvements on land, which was already classed as improved in 1861, for the better class of buildings erected in the period between the compared years, and for the more general introduction of imported breeds of stock; so that these per-

centages do not give anything like a high enough estimate of the agricultural progress of the country. The aggregate increase of the value of farm produce in the thirty years was over 200 per cent.

CHAPTER XVIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE JUDICIARY OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

The Judiciary of New Brunswick is modelled after that of England with such changes as are necessary to adapt it to the requirements of a new country or as experience has shown to be desirable.

The Supreme Court has jurisdiction over all causes civil and criminal, and is the Court of Appeal from inferior tribunals. From its decision an appeal lies to the Supreme Court of Canada and to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council sitting at Westminster. The Supreme Court has jurisdiction both at Law and Equity. It consists of a Chief Justice and five puisne judges, one of the latter being called the Judge in Equity and being especially charged with the Equity business. One or more Courts of *Nisi Prius* are held every year in each county and the Court sits *en banc* four times a year. The salaries and travelling expenses of the judges are paid by the Dominion Government with which is also the right of appointment.

The County Courts have jurisdiction in actions of contract to \$400, in actions of tort to \$200, and in criminal matters they have concurrent jurisdiction with the Supreme Court, except in capital offences. The province is divided into six districts with a judge for each district. Two or more sittings of the County Court are held in each county every

year. These judges are appointed and paid by the Dominion Government.

In all the cities and towns are local courts of limited jurisdiction, and in each parish are one or more commissioners having jurisdiction in contract cases to \$80 and in tort to \$32. Justices of the Peace have jurisdiction in contract to \$20, in tort to \$8, and in respect to criminal offences they have limited powers.

Trial by jury is provided for in all cases, but under certain circumstances, if the parties so desire, the jury may be dispensed with.

Admission as an Attorney of the Supreme Court is allowed after four years study with a barrister and after the applicant has passed an examination. Students holding a degree from a recognized college or university are admitted after three years study. Attorneys are called to the bar after one year's practice.

MILITARY ORGANIZATION.

The only military organization is the Militia and compulsory service is a thing unknown. Volunteer Companies of Militia are enrolled and are expected to perform certain requirements as to drill. The number of these companies is limited. A Military School is maintained at Fredericton by the Dominion Government. Members of the School corps enlist for three years' service.

THE NATIONALITY OF THE PEOPLE.

About one-sixth of the population of New Brunswick is of French extraction. They reside principally in Westmorland, Kent, Gloucester and Madawaska Counties; the population of the latter being nearly all French. The majority of the French people speak English, although among themselves they use French exclusively.

The Settlement of New Denmark consists exclusively of Danes, who number about 700.



TRINITY CHURCH, ST. JOHN, N. B.

There are several Indian villages, but the number of aboriginal inhabitants remaining in the country is comparatively small. They are an inoffensive race and have assumed the habits of their white neighbours. They represent three tribes, the Milicete, Micmac and Passamaquoddy.

In the centres of population there is a small proportion of people of African descent, and also a few representatives of other nationalities, but practically speaking, all the people of New Brunswick, except the French, are of English, Scotch or Irish decent.

THE RELIGION OF THE PEOPLE.

There is no State Church in New Brunswick, all denominations being equal before the law.

The Anglican church has a Bishop, whose See is Fredericton, a Coadjutor Bishop and seventy-three clergymen. Its governing bodies are the Diocesan Church Society and the Diocesan Synod.

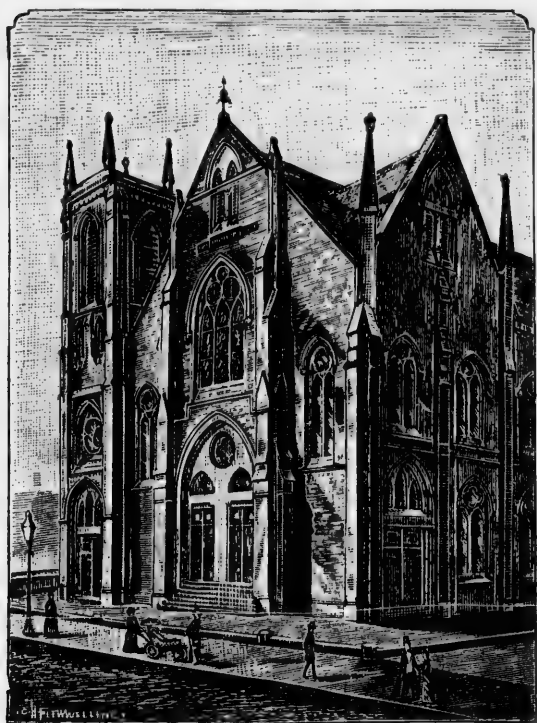
The Baptist church (Calvinist), have eighty-five clergymen. For purposes of the local church government this denomination divides the province into three districts, governed respectively by the Eastern, Western and Southern Associations.

The Roman Catholics divide the province into the Diocese of St. John and the Diocese of Chatham. They have two Bishops and eighty-nine Clergymen. They maintain besides numerous church and eleemosynary societies and Memramcook College, already referred to, a hospital known as the Hotel Dieu, at Chatham, and convents and academies at St. Basil, Madawaska County; at Newcastle, Northumberland County; at Bathurst, Gloucester County; at St. Louis, Kent County; at Caraquet, Gloucester, and at St. John.

The Methodists have eighty-one Clergymen. The governing body of this church is the Conference of New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, subject to the supervision of the

General Conference of Canada. The educational institutions maintained by this denomination have already been referred to.

The Free Baptists have forty-three Clergymen. Their governing body is a General Conference. In educational matters they co-operate with the Calvinist Baptists.



ST. DAVID'S CHURCH, ST. JOHN, N. B.

The Presbyterians have thirty-seven Clergymen. They divide the province for the purpose of government into the Presbytery of St. John and the Presbytery of Miramichi.

The Congregationalists have several churches in New Brunswick.

THE NEWSPAPERS.

New Brunswick is well supplied with newspapers. Following is an alphabetical list of the several publications:—

NAME.	PLACE OF ISSUE.	HOW OFTEN ISSUED.
Advance,	Chatham,.....	Weekly.
Advocate,	Newcastle, ..	Weekly.
Bay Pilot,	St. Andrews,	Weekly.
Capital,	Fredericton,	Weekly and Tri-weekly.
Carleton Sentinel,	Woodstock, .	Weekly.
Chignecto Post,	Sackville, ..	Weekly.
Courier,	St. Stephen,	Weekly.
Courier Provinces Maritime,	Bathurst, ...	Weekly.
Christian Visitor,	St. John, ...	Weekly.
Gleaner,	Fredericton,	Tri-weekly and Weekly,
Globe,	St. John, ...	Daily and Weekly.
Maple Leaf,	Albert*,	Weekly.
Maritime Farmer,	Fredericton, .	Weekly.
Moniteur Acadian,	Shediac,	Weekly.
Observer,	Harvey,	Weekly.
Press,	Woodstock, ..	Weekly.
Religious Intelligencer,	St. John, . .	Weekly.
Reporter,	Fredericton, .	Semi-Weekly.
Royal Gazette,	Fredericton, .	Weekly.
Sun,	St. John, . .	Daily and Weekly.
Telegraph,	St. John, . .	Daily and Weekly.
Times,	Moncton, ...	Daily and Weekly.
Transcript,	Moncton, ...	Daily and Weekly.
World,	Chatham, ...	Semi-Weekly.

THE BANKS.

The following banks are established in New Brunswick.

The Bank of New Brunswick—capital \$1,000,000—head office St. John. Hon. J. D. Lewin, President, G. A. Schofield, Manager, W. Girvan, Cashier.

The Maritime Bank of the Dominion of Canada—capital \$321,900—head office at St. John, with branches at Fredericton and Woodstock. Thomas Maclellan, President.

The People's Bank—capital \$100,000—head office at Fredericton. A. F. Randolph, Manager, J. W. Spurden, Cashier.

The St. Stephen's Bank—capital \$200,000—head office at St. Stephen. W. H. Todd, President, John Grant, Cashier.

The following banks have agencies in New Brunswick.

Bank of British North America—capital £1,000,000—head office London, England; branches in New Brunswick at St. John and Fredericton.

Bank of Montreal—capital \$12,000,000—head office at Montreal; branches in New Brunswick at St. John, Moncton and Chatham.

Bank of Nova Scotia—capital \$1,000,000—head office at Halifax; branches in New Brunswick at St. John, Moncton, Woodstock, Newcastle, Chatham, Campbellton, Fredericton, Sussex and St. Stephen.

Halifax Banking Company—capital \$500,000—head office at Halifax; agencies in New Brunswick at St. John, Sackville, Hillsboro, and Petitcodiac.

Merchants' Bank of Halifax—capital \$1,500,000—head office, Halifax; agency at Bathurst.

There are several private bankers, the principal being the house of T. Maclellan & Co., St. John.

PRICE OF ARTICLES.

The following list of the prices of the several farming implements and other articles named therein is from the price list of a leading foundry in the Province. A dollar is equal to a little more than 4 shillings sterling.

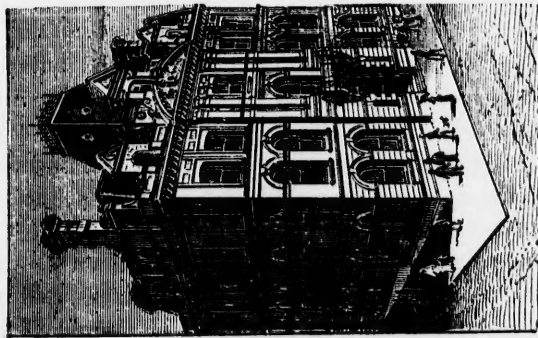
Mowing Machines,.....	\$ 75	
Horse Rakes,.....	20	
Reapers,.....	100	@ \$110
Steel Plows,.....	16	" 20

Threshing Machines,.....	\$225	@	\$350
Fanning and Cleaning Machines,.....	25	"	40
Broadcast Drill Sower,.....	75	"	110
Self-Binder and Reaper,.....	275	"	340
Small Cultivator,.....	5	"	9
Cast Iron Plows,.....	8	"	11
Double Mouldboard Plow,.....	17	"	20
Horse Hoe,.....	10	"	13
Tedder,.....	60	"	85
Horse Pitchfork,.....	14	"	28
Iron Harrows,.....	16	"	28
Hay Press,.....	75	"	350
Cooking Stoves,.....	15	"	26
Hall ".....	4 50	"	20
Parlor ".....	7 50	"	16
Farmers' Boilers and Fittings,.....	17		

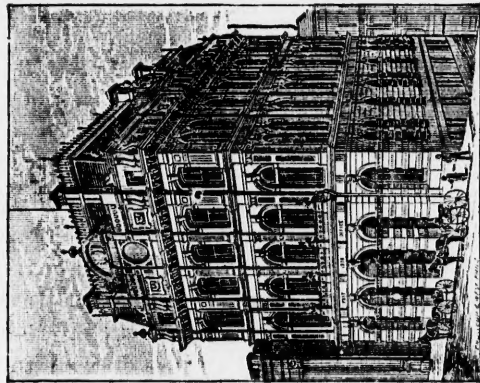
Horses suitable for farm work can be bought at from \$100 to \$150, good cows are worth from \$16 to \$30, and sheep from \$2.50 to \$4. Riding carriages for one horse from \$100 to \$250. Farm wagons \$50. Single driving harness \$25 to \$40. Working harness (double) \$20 to \$50. Farming implements such as scythes, rakes, hoes, etc., are cheap and well made. A new settler will do well to bring little with him excepting his personal luggage, such as clothes and the like.

BEGINNING A FARM.

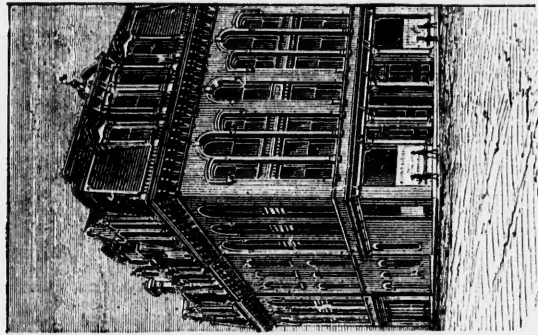
When a settler goes upon a new farm he will, in most cases, find the forest upon it unbroken. In rare instances there may be a small clearing where a logging camp has been, but in the great majority of cases he will find the great hardwood trees standing on all parts of his lot, interspersed more or less thickly with spruce, fir and, in most places, cedar. He can hire men who will cut down as much of this forest as he wishes, burn off the cut trees, and prepare the land for a crop for \$12 per acre. Of course if he does part of the work himself the cost will be less. The trees



CITY BUILDING.
St. John, N. B.



ST. JOHN POST OFFICE.



ODD FELLOWS' HALL.
St. John, N. B.

are cut at a convenient height above the ground, the branches trimmed off, and the trunks cut up so that they will be readily handled after the first "burn." In localities where there is a demand for "cordwood" for fuel, the trunks and larger limbs may be cut up for this purpose. In the fall or spring, as the case may be, when the cut trees have become sufficiently dry and the weather is favorable, fires are set in the bush heaps and the "fallow," as it is called, is burned over. If the "burn" is a good one, nothing will be left but the stumps and larger portions of the trees. The latter are rolled together, piled up and burned, and the ashes scattered. The stumps are not removed. The land is now ready for a crop, and its yield is usually surprising. Most beginners will sow wheat or oats over the greater part of their clearing and seed down to grass, and allow the field to remain in grass until the stumps become easy to remove, when it may be plowed up, and its fertility will be found fully equal to what it was when the land was first cleared. The clearings may be added to every year.

In the matter of buildings the settler will consult his pocket and his taste. Most of the early settlers were compelled to build log houses, and many yet build them from choice. They are made by laying the logs upon each other, notched so as to fit closely, the interstices being filled with moss and clay or mortar. The interior may be finished by simply planing the logs smooth, or may be lathed and plastered if desired. Such houses are warm and cheap, and by no means unsightly. Log barns may also be erected. Of late years, or where roads are made in advance of settlements, so that manufactured lumber can be got to the new farms, many settlers build themselves snug framed cottages and framed barns. This is a matter which every settler, going upon a farm, will decide for himself after he has come to the country. In any case he can provide himself with comfortable buildings at a very reasonable price.